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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ALBANY

SE 65-3114

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE 8-7-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-28-50	cb6 b7C
TITLE ALFRED SARANT		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT</u></p> <p>Dr. HANS A. BETHE, 4723 East 36th Street, Seattle, Washington, advised first met VICTOR K. D. ROSS in December, 1945, when ROSS recommended to him as attorney. ROSS performed legal services for BETHE in connection with house purchase. ROSS initiated social acquaintance-ship by inviting BETHE to his home, which invitation was returned by BETHE, however, no close relationship developed. BETHE stills maintains friendly but not close relationship with ROSS. Claims ROSS' opinions very close to Communist Party line. In February, 1946, ROSS told BETHE that SARANT was working for Bell Telephone Laboratories, N. Y. C., and was very interested in studying physics. ROSS solicited BETHE help to enable SARANT to enter Cornell as graduate student. BETHE did not commit himself to any sponsorship, but agreed to talk with SARANT to ascertain if qualified. BETHE first met SARANT, May, 1946, with ROSS re SARANT's qualifications to enter graduate school. SARANT not qualified and was so advised by BETHE. BETHE recommended SARANT study to further qualify himself before application could be considered. BETHE claims he told Head of Physics Department, Cornell, that he saw no reason to recommend SARANT and subsequently SARANT's application refused. SARANT went to Ithaca, New York, fall 1946, which BETHE considered strange because SARANT had no job or assurance of acceptance at Cornell. In late fall of 1946, Physics Laboratory, Cornell, began construction of synchrotron and because electrical engineers needed, SARANT applied for and received job. BETHE claims synchrotron not confidential work and SARANT had no access to any confidential</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p>105-60398-1</p> <p>SEP 20 1951</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>SE</p>	
<p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>3 - Albany</p> <p>2 - Seattle</p>			

ORIGINAL FILED IN

data at Cornell. Only confidential information at Cornell at time SARANT there was on BETHE's [redacted] [redacted], which information maintained in two safes in BETHE's office at Cornell. BETHE claims SARANT close friend of [redacted] graduate student in physics, Cornell, who BETHE describes as "close to the left". [redacted] described as close friend of a Professor MORRISON of Physics Department, Cornell, and that both [redacted] and MORRISON active in Progressive Party, Ithaca, New York. [redacted] January, 1950, had access to combination of a safe containing confidential information relating to BETHE's [redacted] BETHE denies close relationship with SARANT, stating has not talked to SARANT for over one hour during entire time he has known him. Explains BETHE'S gave present to SARANT baby because of feeling of obligation for free legal service rendered by [redacted] and because of acquaintanceship of BETHE's wife with [redacted] who resided next door to SARANTS. BETHE denies ever knowing or contacting JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM PERL, JOEL BARR, MAX ELITCHER, MORTON SOBELL or HARRY GOLD. Denies that any approach in any manner ever made to him on part of any person to furnish information to an apparent espionage agent. Possibility that BETHE may have been target of Russian espionage and given to SARANT as an assignment in espionage ring presented to BETHE, and he stated that SARANT did not pursue the development of his friendship and BETHE never got impression that SARANT wanted technical data nor did SARANT ever ask for such. BETHE states his impression of SARANT is that SARANT is "leftist in his ideology".

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DETAILS: AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer.

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Dr. HANS A. BETHE, 4723 East 36th Street, Seattle, Washington, was interviewed on July 28, 1950. Dr. BETHE has been employed as a summer faculty member of the Physics Department, University of Washington at Seattle. Dr. BETHE advised that he first met VICTOR K. D. ROSS in December, 1945, when ROSS was recommended to him as an attorney by a fellow professor at Cornell, [REDACTED] ROSS was engaged by BETHE to perform legal services in connection with a purchase of a home in Ithaca. Dr. BETHE states that ROSS did considerable legal work in connection with this matter. BETHE stated that ROSS refused to accept a fee for his legal services in connection with this house purchase and when asked why, ROSS stated that it would be necessary for him to charge Dr. BETHE approximately \$1,000.00 if he were adequately paid for his services, and he knew that Dr. BETHE did not desire to pay that large a fee. BETHE stated that it was his impression that ROSS desired his friendship and that this may have been the major reason for refusing a fee. ROSS impressed BETHE as being an individual who sought the friendship of college professors and may have desired BETHE's social acquaintanceship because of BETHE's reputation as a nuclear physicist.

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ROSS initiated a social acquaintanceship with Dr. BETHE by inviting the BETHEs to his home, which invitation was returned on one occasion by the BETHEs; however, no close social relationship developed. BETHE stated that ROSS since has drawn up a will for BETHE and performed legal service for BETHE's wife in drawing up a charter for a club to aid an Ithaca hospital in which [REDACTED] is interested. BETHE stated that he still maintains a friendly, but definitely not a close relationship with ROSS, stating he has nothing in common with ROSS on which to base a close friendship. BETHE stated that he has paid ROSS for his legal service in connection with this will and charter.

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ROSS and BETHE, during the few times they met socially, had violent political discussions, according to BETHE. He stated that he and ROSS thoroughly disagreed on politics and the heated arguments he had with ROSS left BETHE with the impression that ROSS' opinions were very close to the Communist Party line. He further stated it was his impression that ROSS was politically naive. BETHE stated that he has no information to indicate that ROSS is a Communist Party member, but does know that ROSS has been an active supporter of the Progressive Party.

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In February, 1946, ROSS told BETHE about his son-in-law, ALFRED SARANT, who at that time was working for Bell Telephone Laboratories at New York City and who was very interested in studying physics. BETHE states that ROSS asked him if he could help SARANT enter Cornell University as a graduate student. BETHE claims he told ROSS that he was not in a position to commit himself to sponsor anybody, but would be glad to talk to SARANT to ascertain if SARANT were sufficiently qualified to enter the graduate school at Cornell. BETHE states that it was not his impression at the time that ROSS was attempting to push him into sponsoring SARANT and that the discussion regarding ROSS' son-in-law was entirely normal and brought up during normal conversations. During approximately May, 1946, BETHE first met SARANT when SARANT was brought to BETHE's office at the University of Cornell by his father-in-law, ROSS. BETHE states that he talked with SARANT at this time for a short time concerning SARANT's qualifications. BETHE claimed that from his discussion with SARANT, it was apparent that SARANT was not qualified to enter the graduate school in physics and that he so advised SARANT. Dr. BETHE advised that he told SARANT it would be necessary for him to further qualify himself before his application could be considered inasmuch as there were many better qualified students who were seeking admission to the graduate school at Cornell and that many students better qualified than he were being refused admittance because of the large number desiring acceptance in this field. BETHE recommended several general physics texts for SARANT to study, but told him that his chances for admission were not good.

Later, BETHE told the Head of the Physics Department at Cornell that in regard to SARANT's application, he, BETHE, saw no reason to recommend SARANT and that subsequently SARANT's application was refused. Also concerning SARANT's application, BETHE states that he received a letter from Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City in which the Bell Telephone Company advised that SARANT had been an agitator in union activities while employed at Bell Telephone Laboratories.

In view of BETHE's refusal to sponsor SARANT's acceptance by the Physics Department at Cornell as a graduate student, he said that he was very surprised when SARANT decided to go to Ithaca anyway in the fall of 1946. He said that he considered it very strange that SARANT

SE 65-31114

should give up a position with Bell Telephone Laboratories because he definitely gave SARANT no encouragement and SARANT had no assurance whatsoever of acceptance at Cornell. Further, Dr. BETHE states to his knowledge SARANT had no promise of any job in Ithaca when he first went there. Several months later, which Dr. BETHE placed as approximately late fall in November or December, 1946, the Physics Laboratory at Cornell University began construction of a synchrotron. He explained that this machine is used to generate electrons and is in no respect confidential. Electrical engineers were required for this construction and SARANT applied and received a position as an electrical engineer. BETHE states that he does not know how SARANT knew of this position, but states that SARANT used the Physics Library at Cornell from time to time for individual study and also was acquainted closely with one [redacted] a graduate student in physics at the University. It was Dr. BETHE's guess that SARANT probably heard of a possible position on this construction through [redacted] [redacted] was described by Dr. BETHE as "close to the left and active in the Progressive Party".

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Dr. BETHE stated that during the time that SARANT was employed at Cornell, the University had no confidential contracts and that SARANT had no access to confidential data in his work on the synchrotron. BETHE stated that the only confidential information of which he was aware at Cornell University at this time was contained in various documents relating to a confidential consultant contract which BETHE has had with the Atomic Energy Commission since the termination of his duties at Los Alamos, New Mexico, but claims that SARANT had no access to this information. BETHE stated that [redacted] formerly was employed at California Technical Institute and may have had access to classified information at that time which possibly could have been available to SARANT.

Concerning the confidential information in the possession of BETHE, he stated that all documents relating to his consultant contract are now maintained in two safes in his office at Cornell University. The combination to one safe is known only to himself and the combination to the other safe is known only to himself [redacted] [redacted] The last mentioned combination was changed by order of the Atomic Energy Commission in [redacted] but the previous combination to this safe was known to [redacted] and [redacted]

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both of the Physics Department at Cornell. BETHE stated that [redacted] probably did not know SARANT and was not close to [redacted] knowing [redacted] only as a graduate student. [redacted] also did not probably know SARANT and was acquainted with [redacted] only as a graduate student at the University. [redacted] advised, however, that [redacted] was close to [redacted] and both were active in the Progressive Party in Ithaca. He stated that this [redacted] [redacted] was [redacted] of the County Progressive Party at Ithaca at that time.

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Concerning BETHE's relationship with SARANT, BETHE categorically denied that he had ever maintained any close relationship with ALFRED SARANT, stating that he had probably not talked to SARANT for over a total of an hour in all the time he had known him and that the longest conversation he ever held with SARANT was during the first meeting with him. BETHE denied ever discussing any confidential data with SARANT and further denied that he ever entertained SARANT in his home or was ever in SARANT's home. He stated he would describe his relationship with SARANT as being distantly acquainted with him. He stated, however, that his [redacted] was a close friend of [redacted] [redacted] which resulted because [redacted] had taught at a nursery school where the BETHE children had attended and that [redacted] was very much loved by the BETHE children. [redacted] and [redacted] visited back and forth quite a bit and because of the fact that ALFRED SARANT and his wife were next-door neighbors of the [redacted] [redacted] had been in the SARANT home on several occasions, probably with [redacted] [redacted] BETHE stated that his wife pitied [redacted] because [redacted] SARANT was the type of woman who had extreme difficulty in managing her household and was constantly beset with little problems. Dr. BETHE explained that he and his wife had given a present to the SARANTS on the birth of their child because of the feeling of obligation for the free legal service which had been rendered by [redacted] [redacted] BETHE stated that he had no idea what the gift had been and is sure that the value was definitely not in any respect equal to the legal service rendered. He stated that his wife took care of this matter.

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Dr. BETHE denied ever knowing or contacting JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM PERL, JOEL BARR, MAX ELITCHER, MORTON SOBELL or HARRY GOLD.

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BETHE denied that any approach in any manner has ever been made to him on the part of any person to furnish information to an apparent espionage agent. The possibility that Dr. BETHE may have been a target of Russian espionage and that his development may have been given to SARANT as an assignment in an espionage ring was presented to Dr. BETHE. He stated that SARANT did not pursue the development of his friendship and BETHE never got the impression that SARANT wanted technical data nor did SARANT ever ask for such. He reiterated that he has had hardly any actual contact with SARANT. BETHE states that his impression of SARANT is that SARANT is "leftist in his ideology", which impression he received because of SARANT's association with [redacted] and also because of [redacted] views. He further stated that he had no evidence to indicate that SARANT was a Communist and actually had no personal information to indicate that SARANT even sympathized with the Communist Party and that BETHE's impression that SARANT was a "leftist" is based on no actual knowledge on his part. SARANT, according to BETHE, is a frustrated type who gives the impression that he feels that he has never had a chance to perform adequate with his ability; however, according to BETHE, SARANT's technical ability is strictly average.

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Dr. BETHE advised that he had no knowledge of any espionage activities on the part of any person except what has appeared recently in the public press and stated that he had no further information concerning ALFRED SARANT.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

SE 65-3114

REFERENCE: Albany teletype to Bureau and Seattle, dated July 26, 1950.
Seattle teletype to Bureau and Albany, dated July 28, 1950.

SECRET**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *CH*
 FROM : MR. E. F. EMRICH
 SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 31, 1951

DATE: 12-11-2006
 CLASSIFIED BY 60309/uc/TAM/KSR/cb
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)
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PURPOSE

To recommend that the Bureau immediately open a file in the above-captioned matter and conduct an appropriate investigation relative to the activities and associates of Hans Albrecht Bethe, Professor in the Physics Department of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and one of the leading nuclear physicists in the United States. *1-1*

To advise that Bethe was investigated prior to April, 1947, as an Atomic Energy Act applicant as a result of which he was given a Q clearance by AEC.

To further indicate that recently upon interview Bethe has admitted his association with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, convicted Soviet agent. Also, that Bethe's name was furnished to Julius Rosenberg, convicted Soviet agent, through Harry Gold, confessed Soviet agent, by David Greenglass, in June, 1945, as a possible recruit for the espionage network and one whom Greenglass considered as "leftist" inclined.

To further advise that Rosenberg is reported to have informed [redacted] that Bethe was one of the contacts of [redacted] a known member of the Rosenberg espionage network who has fled the United States.

To note that Bethe is known to have expressed his opinion wherein he advocated a free exchange of scientific data among all scientists. Further, that Bethe is expected to attend the International Conference on Nuclear Physics to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on September 17, 1951.

BACKGROUND

Summary
 Hans Albrecht Bethe was born in Strasbourg, Germany, on July 2, 1906. He received his Ph.D. degree in science from the University of Frankfurt, Munich, Germany, and was there-
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after employed as a lecturer and teacher of theoretical physics in Germany until 1933. From 1933 to 1935, he resided in England, performing research work at Manchester and Bristol, England. Bethe was brought to the United States from England as a refugee from Germany in 1935 by the faculty of the Department of Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Since that year, he has been a professor of physics at Cornell University.

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From 1942 to 1943, Bethe was connected with the Radiation Laboratory of MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and from 1943 to 1946, he served as division leader in the Theoretical Physics Department of the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Since 1947, he has been a consultant for the Brookhaven National Laboratory and the University of California at Los Alamos. He is also known to have served in an advisory capacity on the highly confidential "Lexington Project" wherein the results of research on the NEPA (Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft) Project were developed.

Bethe is married to [redacted] who is reported to be the daughter of a professor in Germany who was famous for his work in connection with X-rays. Bethe received his United States citizenship on February 10, 1941, at Ithaca, New York. (116-2241)

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

Bethe was investigated in early 1947 as an applicant under the Atomic Energy Act for the position of consultant at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, New York. His associates and acquaintances reported him to be of excellent character and reputation. It was indicated by these acquaintances that they considered him strongly anti-Nazi and anti-Communist. The investigation reflected that Bethe was not closely associated with his fellow staff member at Cornell University, Philip Morrison, who was alleged to have worked closely with the Communist Party, although no actual CP membership was ever established. At the conclusion of this investigation, Bethe was given a Q clearance by AEC. (116-2241)

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RECENT INFORMATION

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Bethe was known to be and admitted being closely associated at Los Alamos with one [redacted] an admitted CP member who was discharged from the project as a security risk. He also admitted a close association with [redacted] for the University of California at Los Alamos. [redacted] was reported in 1948 to be a member of various organizations which were Communist infiltrated, and to be in contact with persons having Communist sympathies. (116-8793-14; 116-22541-34)

REC b6 b7C
Bethe upon interview in February, 1950, admitted he had known Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, convicted Soviet agent, since 1934, having met him at the University of Bristol, England; further, that Bethe visited him in Schenectady, New York, in 1946 and at Ithaca in the Spring of 1948 or 1949. Bethe visited Fuchs in England (Harwell) during the Summer of 1948. (65-58805-326)

REC b6 b7C
An article appeared in the New York Journal American on February 5, 1950, wherein Bethe is quoted with respect to his knowledge of the activities of Fuchs. According to one of the press correspondents, Bethe, subsequent to his official statement as appearing in this article, commented off the record that he could understand why Fuchs did what he did. He was reported to be sympathetic with Fuchs' attitude because "After all, a scientist is of the world and works for the world." (65-58805, Sub A)

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David Greenglass, confessed Soviet agent, advised previously that he furnished the name of Bethe to Rosenberg along with a list of scientists employed at Los Alamos. Further, that he never met Bethe but from conversation with several of the employees had gained the impression that Bethe was "leftist" inclined. These employees upon interview denied ever making such statements or implications concerning Bethe. Greenglass on interview on July 2, 1951, advised that he furnished the name of Hans Bethe to Harry Gold, confessed Soviet agent, on June 4, 1945, as a possible Soviet espionage recruit. He stated that, according to one [redacted] his fellow employee at Los Alamos, Bethe was a Communist. He mentioned that he gave Bethe's name pursuant to a request received through

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his wife who, in turn, had received her instructions from Julius Rosenberg, convicted Soviet espionage agent. He indicated that the list including Bethe's name was thereafter turned over by Gold to Anatole Yakovlev, then Vice Consul of the USSR Consulate in New York. Greenglass informed that he never thereafter spoke to Rosenberg or Gold about Bethe, nor does he know whether Bethe was ever actually recruited into espionage work. (65-59224-102)

On April 4, 1951, [redacted] advised that Rosenberg, while discussing Alfred Sarant, a known member of the Rosenberg espionage network, who has fled from the United States, indicated that Sarant had a contact in Cornell University whom he mentioned as being a [redacted] (phonetic). On April 27, 1951, this same informant stated that he was subsequently advised by Rosenberg that Sarant had two excellent sources in the [redacted] (phonetic) and [redacted] or [redacted]. The [redacted] but that Rosenberg was referring to [redacted] both of whom were [redacted] in the Physics Department at Cornell University.

It is noted that Sarant upon interview prior to his departure from the United States admitted a social acquaintance with Bethe, who sponsored his (Sarant's) entrance into the graduate school at Cornell University. Further, it is mentioned that there was located among Sarant's possessions a receipt dated March 7, 1949, from the Robinson Airlines calling for the airline's transportation of Philip Morrison to New York City. Sarant was unable to explain in what manner he obtained possession of this receipt.

During the permissive search of Sarant's home a letter dated September 21, 1946, was located. This letter, which was written by William Perl, another member of the

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Rosenberg espionage network, advised that he, Perl, had heard and seen Bethe at the Physics Society meeting and considered him "hot stuff." 65-59336, NY rep 8-16-51)

Bethe is reported to have attended a conference of the world's leading nuclear physicists which was held under the auspices of [redacted] in Denmark during June, 1951. He is also expected to attend an International Conference on Nuclear Physics which is to be held in Chicago, Illinois, during the period September 17 to 22, 1951. b6 b7C

OBSERVATIONS

As is previously indicated in this memorandum, the name of Hans Bethe was furnished to the Soviets by David Greenglass on June 4, 1945, as a possible espionage recruit. This was done under the instructions of Rosenberg, who headed a Soviet espionage network comprised of persons with scientific background who were concentrating their efforts to obtain confidential data pertaining to aeronautical, scientific and atomic energy research and development in this country.

It will be recalled that Alfred Sarant, who had been residing in the apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City, which has been almost positively identified as the conspiratorial apartment which was used for photographic work on the part of members of the Rosenberg espionage network, moved to Ithaca, New York, in September, 1946, in order to pursue graduate work at Cornell University. Sarant, according to his own statement, first made the acquaintance of Hans Bethe through his father-in-law, Victor K. D. Ross, in July, 1946, and Bethe consented to sponsor Sarant's entrance into the graduate school at Cornell University. It is noted, however, that Sarant continued to pay rental for the 65 Morton Street apartment until January, 1950, during which period the apartment was occupied for a portion of time by Joel Barr, William Perl and [redacted] b2 b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] Barr and Perl are known to have been active members of the Rosenberg espionage parallel and [redacted] is alleged to have been one of the latest recruits in that group, according to information obtained from [redacted]

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As Sarant is known to have been an active member of the Rosenberg espionage network, it appears that his moving to Ithaca, New York, and continuing his studies at Cornell University may have been done under the specific instructions of Rosenberg. It is noted in this respect that Morton Sobell, Joel Barr and William Perl, after having been out of college for several years, re-entered a leading university to pursue scientific studies. Further, David Greenglass upon completion of his assignment at Los Alamos was requested by Rosenberg to enter a university to continue his scientific training.

It is logical to assume that Sarant, by reason on his entree to Bethe through his father-in-law, was sent to Cornell University in line with the efforts of the Rosenberg espionage network to penetrate the field of atomic and nuclear physics research, in which field Bethe was a leading consultant. It is noted that, according to [redacted] Rosenberg has advised that he made several trips to visit Sarant in Ithaca, New York, in order to pick up espionage material. It would therefore follow that such material was undoubtedly obtained by Sarant at Cornell University through his contacts there, among whom were such persons as Bethe, Philip Morrison, and [redacted] a suspected member of the Rosenberg espionage network.

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In this respect, both Greenglass and [redacted] have advised that Rosenberg [redacted]

[redacted]

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RECOMMENDATION

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that an

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Espionage - R file be immediately opened on Hans Albrecht Bethe and that a thorough and extensive investigation be conducted concerning this individual to determine his activities, associates and contacts since 1947. This investigation should also be for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of Bethe's association with Sarant and to further explore the possibility that Bethe may have made available to Sarant the NEPA or other confidential material which was subsequently turned over to the Soviets by members of the Rosenberg espionage network.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 6, 1951

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

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DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RP

SUBJECT: WILLIAM PERL, aka

Espionage - R

(Bufile 65-59312) *B. G. H. H. H. H.*

Rebulet to New York dated August 21, 1951.

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5	5/19/47	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Washington 25, D. C.

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5/29/47

[REDACTED]
Chief, Research and Engineering Division
Office, AC/AS-4
Hq. AAF
Washington 25, D. C.

5A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 4171
New War Department Building
Washington 25, D. C.

b6
b7C

6A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Propulsion Section
Research & Engineering Division
Office AC/AS-4, Hq. AAF
Washington 25, D. C.

7A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
Bureau of Aeronautics
Room 2W63 Navy Bldg.

8A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
AEC

9A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
Atomic Energy Commission

10A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
JRDB

11A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
JRDB

12A

5/29/47

[REDACTED]
AEC

ENCLOSURE

65-60393-✓

NEPA TECHNICAL REPORT

2

COPY

DATE

RECIPIENT

13A

5/29/47

Engineering Division (TSEPP-4)
Air Material Command
Wright Field
Dayton, Ohio

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14A

6/18/47

NEPA Library

15A

10/21/47

16A

6/5/47

AMS Engineering Field Officer
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

17A

6/9/47

Monsanto Chemical Co.
P. O. Box 1991
Knoxville, 11, Tenn.

18A

6/9/47

Monsanto Chemical Co.
P. O. Box 1991
Knoxville 11, Tenn.

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19A

6/9/47

Atomic Energy Commission
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

20A

6/9/47

Atomic Energy Comm.
Research Division
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

21A

6/5/47

NEPA

22A

6/5/47

NEPA

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NEPA

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6/5/47

NEPA

NEPA TECHNICAL REPORT #4

3

COPY	DATE	RECIPIENT
26A	6/5/47	[REDACTED] NEPA
27A	6/5/47	[REDACTED] NEPA
28A	6/5/47	[REDACTED] NEPA
29A	6/5/47	[REDACTED] NEPA
30A	6/5/47	[REDACTED] NEPA Retransmitted to Y-12 6/21/50

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NEPA PROGRESS REPORT #4 TO MEMBER COMPANIES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

E 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RM

COPY

DATE

RECIPIENT

1

6/6/47

[REDACTED] to the
Assistant Secretary of
War for Air Mq. AAF
Washington 25, D. C.

2

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
AAF - OIC
Tenn. Sub-Office of the
Dallas A.A.F.P.F.O.
P. O. Box "E"
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

3

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
NEPA

4

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

5

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

6

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.
American Building
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

7

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Allison Division
General Motors Corporation
Indianapolis 6, Ind.

8

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Allison Division
General Motors Corporation
Indianapolis 6, Ind.

9

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Continental Aviation & Engine Corp.
Muskegon, Mich.

10

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Continental Aviation & Engine Corp.
Muskegon, Mich.

11

6/6/47

[REDACTED]
Fredric Flader, Inc.
Eric Ave. & Division St.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE

65-60393-✓

NEPA PROGRESS REPORT #4 TO MEMOR COMPANIES

2

COPY	DATE	RECIPIENT
12	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Fredric Flander, Inc. Erie Avenue & Division St. North Tonawanda, N. Y.
13	6/6/48	[REDACTED] General Electric Company 920 Western Ave. West Lynn, Mass.
14	6/6/47	[REDACTED] General Electric Company 1 River Road Schenectady, N. Y.
15	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Lycoming, Division-The Aviation Corperation Williamsport 38, Pa.
16	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Lycoming - Division The Aviation Corperation Williamsport 38, Pa.
17	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Menasse Manufacturing Co. 805 South San Fernando Blvd. Burbank, Calif.
18	6/6/47	[REDACTED] National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Aircraft Engine Research Lab. Cleveland, Airport Cleveland, Ohio
19	6/6/47	[REDACTED] National Advisory Committee for Aero. 1500 New Hampshire Ave. Washington, D. C.
20	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Northrop Aircraft, Inc. Northrop Field Hawthorne, Calif.

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MEMORANDUM REPORT #4 TO MEMBER COUNCIL

3

NO.	DATE	RECIPIENT
21	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Northrop Aircraft, Inc. Northrop Field Hawthorne, Calif.
22	6/6/47	[REDACTED] United Aircraft Corporation East Hartford 8, Conn.
23	6/6/47	[REDACTED] United Aircraft Corporation East Hartford 8, Conn.
24	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Westinghouse Electric Corporation Lester Branch Post Office Philadelphia 18, Penn.
25	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Westinghouse Electric Corporation Lester Branch Post Office Philadelphia 18, Penn.
26	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Westinghouse Electric Corporation Lester Branch Post Office Philadelphia 18, Penn.
27	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Wright Aeronautical Corporation Wood Ridge, New Jersey
28	6/6/47	[REDACTED] Wright Aeronautical Corporation Wood Ridge, New Jersey
29	6/9/47	[REDACTED] Monsanto Chemical Co. P. O. Box 1991 Knoxville, Tenn.
30	6/9/47	[REDACTED] Monsanto Chemical Co. P. O. Box 1991 Knoxville, Tenn.
31	6/11/47	[REDACTED] Atomic Energy Commission Oak Ridge, Tenn.

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NEPA PROGRESS REPORT #4 TO MEMBER COMPANIES

4

COPY	DATE	RECIPIENT
52	6/2/47	<div data-bbox="603 277 906 349" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 190px; height: 35px;"></div> USN Atomic Energy Commission Oak Ridge, Tenn.
53	6/9/47	<div data-bbox="616 435 919 476" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 190px; height: 20px;"></div> 111 Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.
54	6/6/47	<div data-bbox="596 523 868 578" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 170px; height: 27px;"></div> Cornell Univ. Ithaca, N. Y.
55	6/2/47	<div data-bbox="603 649 962 705" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 225px; height: 27px;"></div> The College of the City of N. Y. Convent Ave. & 139th St. New York 31, N. Y.
56	6/6/47	<div data-bbox="596 817 992 860" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 248px; height: 21px;"></div> Alvin Adams Associates 9126 Sunset Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.
57	6/6/47	<div data-bbox="596 983 877 1026" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 176px; height: 21px;"></div> Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Terminal Tower Building Cleveland, Ohio
58	6/6/47	<div data-bbox="600 1138 1185 1181" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 367px; height: 21px;"></div> Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge 39, Mass.

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RECORDED - 45

EX - 67

65-60393-1X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
ON 09-29-2006

Date: September 20, 1951

To: Atomic Energy Commission
Building T-3
16th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Captain John A. Waters
Director
Division of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

G.I.R.-9

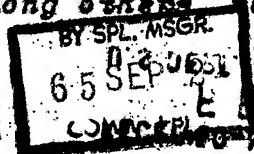
In connection with our investigation relative to the activities of the Julius Rosenberg espionage network, certain additional data was obtained, which data is being furnished to you hereinafter for your information.

On April 27, 1951, a confidential informant of unknown reliability advised that, during discussions which he had with Julius Rosenberg, convicted espionage agent, it was mentioned by Rosenberg that Alfred Sarant, a known member of the Rosenberg espionage group who fled the United States subsequent to Rosenberg's arrest, had two excellent friends at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. These friends were referred to as [redacted] (phonetic) and [redacted]. On another occasion, Rosenberg indicated to this same informant that Sarant had a contact at Cornell University whom he mentioned as being [redacted]. On the basis of information available, it appears that Rosenberg was possibly referring to [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom were known to have been acquaintances of Sarant at Cornell University.

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On July 2, 1951, David Greenglass, confessed Soviet agent, advised that on June 4, 1945, he had furnished the name of Dr. Hans Bethe, among others, to [redacted] and [redacted], confessed Soviet

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(new file)



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agent, as a possible Soviet espionage recruit. Greenglass mentioned that he had never met Bethe but knew him to be connected with the atomic energy project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he (Greenglass) was then working. He stated that he furnished Bethe's name as he had been informed by fellow employees that Bethe was a Communist and had gained the impression from talking to other employees that Bethe was "leftist inclined." It might be noted, however, that these fellow employees have been interviewed by agents of this Bureau but have denied they ever made any such statements or intended to give such an impression to Greenglass. b6 b7C

Greenglass further explained concerning this matter that he had received his instructions to furnish the names of potential espionage recruits to his Soviet contact through his [redacted] who in turn had been so instructed by Rosenberg. It is noted that Greenglass' Soviet contact was Gold and that Greenglass was thereafter turned over by Gold to Anatole A. Yakovlev, then Vice Consul of the USSR Consulate in New York City.

Alfred Sarant at the time of his interview by agents of the FBI in July, 1950, advised that he first met Bethe at Ithaca, New York, in July, 1946, through his father-in-law, Victor K. D. Rase, an attorney in Ithaca. At that time, Sarant requested Bethe to sponsor his entrance into the graduate school at Cornell University which, according to Sarant, Bethe consented to do. Sarant moved to Ithaca, New York, in September, 1946. He admitted that he and his wife maintained a social acquaintance with the Bethes since that date.

During a permissive search of the Sarants' home, there was located a letter dated September 21, 1946, which was addressed to Sarant and his [redacted] by one [redacted]. This letter contained the following statement, "I heard and saw Bethe at the Physics Society meeting. He's hot stuff all right." Sarant advised that this letter was received by him from William Perl who, as you are aware, is suspected of being another member of the Rosenberg espionage network and who is presently under indictment in the Southern District of New York on the charge of perjury. b6 b7C

Bethe himself was interviewed on July 28, 1950, concerning his association with Sarant. He admitted that he became acquainted with Victor K. D. Ross, an attorney in Ithaca, New York, in December, 1945, during a private legal matter and that Ross represented him in this matter without charge of fee. He stated he met Sarant through Ross but refused to sponsor Sarant's entry to the Cornell University graduate school. Bethe mentioned that he gained the impression that Ross' opinions were very close to the Communist Party line and that he was active in the Progressive Party. Further, he stated that Sarant was closely associated with one [redacted] whom he considered as "close to left." He advised that Sarant did not have access to any of the confidential data available to him, nor did Sarant ever request of him or give him the impression that he wanted any of such confidential information. b6 b7C

In view of these additional allegations as heretofore set forth, a further discreet investigation has been instituted relative to Bethe for the purpose of determining the extent of his association with Sarant and his possible connection, if any, with the activities of the Rosenberg espionage parallel.

These data are for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your agency.

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SAC, Albany

DATE: 12-11-2006

September 5, 1951

Director, FBI

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/uc/TAM/KSR/cb

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)

12-11-2031

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE

ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 45

EX - 67

~~105-15596-6~~
65-60393-1X

As you are aware, an investigation was conducted concerning Hans Albrecht Bethe prior to April, 1947, as an applicant under the Atomic Energy Act program. This investigation failed to develop any information indicating that Bethe was engaged in espionage or subversive activities. At the conclusion of the investigation, Bethe was given a Q clearance and has served in the capacity of consultant, both for AEC and the NEPA (Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft) organization. During this entire period, Bethe has retained his professorship in the Physics Department at Cornell University.

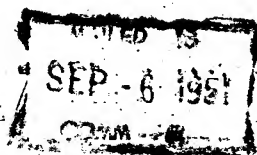
Recent information obtained in connection with the investigations conducted in the Tamm and the Rosenberg and related cases has, however, clearly shown a close association between Bethe and a number of the members of the Rosenberg espionage group. It is noted that Bethe has admittedly known Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs since 1934 and was in contact with Fuchs at Los Alamos and subsequently was visited by Fuchs at Schenectady, New York, in 1946 and at Ithaca, New York, in 1948 or 1949. Bethe also visited Fuchs in England (Harwell) in 1948.

Bethe's attitude as shown at the arrest of Fuchs is also of interest. It is pointed out that Bethe was reported to have made the statement that he could understand why Fuchs did what he did. Further, Bethe in indicating his sympathy for Fuchs was alleged to have made the comment, "After all, a scientist is of the world and works for the world."

Your attention is likewise directed to the recent information furnished by David Greenglass wherein he advised that on June 4, 1945, he gave the name of Bethe to Harry Gold as a possible espionage recruit. Greenglass admitted he did

cc: New York
Chicago

EFE:mpm



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FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
SEP 11 1951
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~~SECRET~~

not known Bethe. He indicated that he had gained the impression through other employees at Los Alamos that Bethe was "leftist" inclined and a "Communist." Greenglass reported that he furnished Bethe's name to Gold pursuant to instructions which he had received from Julius Rosenberg, and that the information was passed on subsequently by Gold to Anatole A. Yakovlev, then Vice Consul of the USSR Consulate in New York City. No information was obtainable from Greenglass as to whether or not Bethe had ever actually been recruited into espionage work.

(S)

is definitely known through [redacted]

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You will also recall that NY 6155-644 has been furnishing information concerning the operations of the Rosenberg espionage network, which information was obtained by this informant through his conversations with Rosenberg. According to the informant, Rosenberg on one occasion while discussing Alfred Sarant indicated that Sarant had a contact at Cornell University whom he mentioned as a Professor Besko (phonetic). Further, that on a later date Rosenberg advised that Sarant had two excellent sources at the college, [redacted] (phonetic) and [redacted] or [redacted]. There is little question but that Rosenberg was referring to [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom are known to have been acquainted and associated with Sarant at Cornell University.

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As previously indicated herein, the name of Hans Bethe was made available to the Soviets through Greenglass on June 4, 1945, as a possible espionage recruit. Further, this was done pursuant to the instruction of Julius Rosenberg who, as you know, headed a Soviet espionage network comprised of persons with scientific backgrounds who were concentrating their efforts to obtain confidential data pertaining to aeronautical, scientific and atomic energy research and development.

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It will be recalled that Alfred Sarant, who had been residing in the apartment at 65 Morton Street, New York City, which has now been identified as the conspiratorial apartment used for photographic work by the members of the Rosenberg espionage network, moved to Ithaca, New York, in September, 1946, in order to pursue graduate work at Cornell University. Sarant according to his own statement first made the acquaintance of Hans Bethe through his father-in-law, Victor K. D. Rees, in July, 1946, and Bethe consented to sponsor Sarant's entrance into that university. It is interesting to note, however, that Sara continued the payment of rental for the 65 Morton Street apartment until January, 1950, the apartment being occupied during that period by such persons as Joel Barr, William Perl, Henrietta Savidge Perl and [redacted] b2 b6 b7C b7D

As you are aware, Barr and Perl are known to have been active members of the Rosenberg espionage parallel and [redacted] is alleged to have been one of the latest recruits in this group, according to information obtained from [redacted]

As Sarant is known to have been an active member of the Rosenberg espionage network, it appears that his moving to Ithaca, New York, and the continuation of his studies at Cornell University may have been pursuant to the specific instructions of Rosenberg. It is noted in this respect that Morton Sobell, Joel Barr and William Perl, after having been out of college for several years, re-entered a leading university to pursue scientific studies. Further, Greenglass upon completion of his assignment at Los Alamos was requested by Rosenberg to enter a university in order to continue his scientific training.

It is logical to assume that Sarant, by reason of his entree to Bethe through his father-in-law, would have been chosen to be sent to Cornell University in line with the efforts of the Rosenberg parallel to penetrate the field of atomic and nuclear physics research, in which field Bethe was the leading consultant. It is noted that, according to [redacted] Rosenberg has advised that he made several trips to visit Sarant in Ithaca, New York, in order to pick up espionage material. It would therefore follow that such material would

~~SECRET~~

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have been obtained by Sarant at Cornell University through his contacts in that institution, among whom were Bethe, Philip Morrison, and [redacted]

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In this respect, both Greenglass and [redacted]

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In view of the foregoing, it is requested that the Albany division immediately open an Espionage - R file in this matter and conduct thorough and exhaustive investigation to determine the activities, associates and contacts of Bethe since 1947. During the course of this investigation, the extent of Bethe's association with Sarant or possibly Perl should be developed. It is further requested that an effort be made to determine the possibility of Bethe's having made available to Sarant the NEPA data or other confidential material which was turned over to the Soviets by the Rosenberg espionage network.

It has been learned that Bethe is expecting to attend the International Conference on Nuclear Physics to be held in Chicago, Illinois, during the period September 17 through 22, 1951. The Albany division should immediately furnish its observations as to the type of coverage which it considers should be afforded to Bethe during his attendance at this conference. A photograph of Bethe should immediately be made available to the Bureau as well as the Chicago division.

This matter should receive your immediate and expeditious attention and the investigation should be assigned to experienced agents who are familiar with the Sarant and Rosenberg and related cases.

This investigation should be conducted on a highly discreet basis in view of Bethe's prominence in the scientific field.

~~SECRET~~

SAC, ALBANY

September 12, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALBRECHT ALBERT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

For your information, the International Conference on Nuclear Physics is being sponsored by the Institute for Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago from September 17 to 22, 1951.

The Atomic Energy Commission has advised that the subject has been invited to attend the conference. You are requested to ascertain if subject will attend the conference and immediately advise the Chicago Office and the Bureau. In the event subject will attend the conference, you should immediately forward a brief summary of the information in your files on the subject to the Chicago Office, together with any additional information which you may obtain relating to his arrangements for attending the conference, e.g., time of arrival and name of hotel where he expects to stay. The Chicago Office has been instructed to ascertain subject's activities during the conference through spotchecks and regular informants and sources available to that office.

In the event you feel that additional coverage of the subject's activities is warranted, the Bureau and the Chicago Office should be promptly informed of the type of coverage desired and the basis for your request.

cc - Chicago

KWD:mes

RECORDED - 108

EX-176

SEP 13 1951

COMM - FBI

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61 SEP 20 1951

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SAC, ALBANY

September 12, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

HANS ALBRECHT BETHKE
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: 9/5/51 in which you were requested to immediately
institute an investigation on a highly discreet basis concerning the
above-captioned individual. 1-1

In this connection, attention is invited to the report
of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 7, 1950, at Seattle,
Washington, in the Alfred Sarant case which sets out the results of an
interview previously had with subject Bethke. b6 b7C

It is desired that the results of this interview should be
properly set forth in your initial report in instant matter in a form
suitable for dissemination.

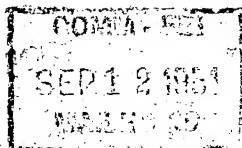
EFE:hc

G. I. R. -9

RECORDED - 46

65-60393-112
105-15596-1
SEP 14 1951
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CHG
[Signature]

F.B.I. TELETYPE

4-41a

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

DECODED COPY

FBI, ALBANY

9-13-51

6:12 PM

FJM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

URGENT

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESPIONAGE - R. SUBJECT IS ARRIVING IN NYC SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16 NEXT FROM EUROPE BUT MOD OF TRAVEL NOT YET ASCERTAINED. WILL BE IN CARE OF HIS MOTHER MRS. ANNA BETHE, CRYDERS POINT, BEECHURST, LONG ISLAND, ALL DAY SUNDAY AND WILL LEAVE FOR CHICAGO THAT NIGHT PRESUMABLY BY PLANE TO ATTEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS. IS RETURNING TO ITHACA, NY, SEPTEMBER 20. NY WAS FURNISHED PHOTO OF SUBJECT IN ITS COPY OF LETTER TO BUREAU FROM ALBANY DATED MARCH 10, 1950 IN FOOCASE. SUBJECT DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS - AGE 45, BORN JULY 2, 1906 AT STRASBOURG, FRANCE, HEIGHT FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, 190 POUNDS, EYES BLUE, BLACK WAVY HAIR, VERY HEAVY AND RECEDING AT FOREHEAD, HAS SLIGHT ACCENT AND IS VERY PRECISE IN SPEECH. SUBJECT-S [REDACTED] AND CHILDREN, [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] MAY BE ACCOMPANYING HIM. NY WILL CHECK PLANE AND BOAT ARRIVALS FOR SUNDAY MORNING AND WILL ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE WITH CUSTOMS FOR SEARCH OF BAGGAGE. WILL ASCERTAIN AND ADVISE CHICAGO METHOD OF TRAVEL TO THAT CITY SO THAT ARRIVAL AND ACCOMMODATIONS THERE MAY BE IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAINED. ALBANY IS ATTEMPTING TO ASCERTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS ARRIVAL IN NYC.

WA 6:40 PM OK FBI WA NLT
NY OK FBI NYC WHL
CG OK FBI CG JH

RECORDED - 140

G. I. R. -9

SEP 15 1951
18

RECEIVED:

9-13-51

6:33 PM

RTL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

362
F-28
58 OCT 1 1951

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FILE

F.B.I. TELETYPE

4-41

DECODED COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

WASHINGTON 3 NEW YORK 1 FROM CHICAGO

15

11:11 PM

DIRECTOR AND SACS, NEW YORK AND ALBANY

DEFERRED

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE. ISR. REBULET SEPTEMBER 11 LAST.
INFORMANT ADVISED UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HAS MADE RESERVATIONS
FOR SUBJECT AT HOTEL WINDEMERE, CHICAGO FOR THREE NIGHTS
BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 16 NEXT. FOR INFORMATION.

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G.I.R.-5 O-CONNOR

SEP 19 1951
18

RECORDED - 38

ALBANY TO BE ADVISED

TRANSMITTED TO NEW YORK BY TELETYPE

RECEIVED:

9-16-51

1:38

EX-79

RTL

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

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DECODED COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

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CONF WASHINGTON 12 CHICAGO 1 FROM NEW YORK 15 11:45 AM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Hand A. Bethe

HANS ALBECHT BETHE, ESP-R. RE ALBANY TEL SEPTEMBER 13, LAST, 6:12 P.M. ONLY SHIP ARRIVING NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 16, NEXT IS SS GEORGIC, GUNARD LINE. SUBJECT NOT LISTED ON PASSENGER MANIFEST OF THIS SHIP. LIST OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT IDLEWILD ON OVERSEAS AIRLINES NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL AN HOUR OR TWO BEFORE ARRIVAL. CHECK OF AMERICAN AIRLINES REVEALS THAT SUBJECT HAS RESERVATION ON FLIGHT 129 LEAVING LAGUARDIA FIELD, NEW YORK CITY, 9:00 P.M., DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME, ON SEPTEMBER 16, NEXT FOR CHICAGO. THIS RESERVATION WAS BOOKED FOR SUBJECT THROUGH THE ROBINSON AIRLINES. SUBJECT IS ALSO ON THE WAITING LIST OF ROBINSON AIRLINES FOR FLIGHT 30 LEAVING CHICAGO SEPTEMBER 19, EN ROUTE TO BUFFALO. STOPS HAVE BEEN PLACED WITH CUSTOMS TO OBTAIN BAGGAGE SEARCH WHEN SUBJECT ARRIVES AT IDLEWILD. BUFFALO WILL BE ADVISED FURTHER OF ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY OFFICE OF ORIGIN, ALBANY. NEW YORK WILL VERIFY DEPARTURE AND TELEPHONICALLY ADVISE CHICAGO OF SUBJECTS DESCRIPTION AND DRESS.

ALBANY AND BUFFALO ADVISED

NY R 12 WA RC

RECEIVED: 9-15-51 12:04 PM RCS

TRANSMITTED TO CHICAGO

SE

RECORDED

SEP 19 1951

65-60393-

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 OCT 19 1951 F333

F.B.I. TELETYPE

4-41a

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

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Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 11 16 10:32 PM

DIRECTOR URGENT

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HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESP - R. SUBJECT DEPARTED NYC EIGHT TWENTY PM, EST FLIGHT ONE TWENTY NINE AMER. AIRLINES DUE TO ARRIVE CHICAGO TEN FIFTY CENTRAL STAN. TIME. NO SIGNIFICANT CONTACTS NOTED AT NYC. CHICAGO TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF DEPARTURE.

ALBANY, BUFFALO AND CHICAGO ADVISED

NY R 11 WA AS

RECEIVED 9-16-51 11:00 PM HL

RECORDED

165-60393-1X6
SEP 19 1951
18

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 OCT 19 1951

339

FBI. TELETYPE

4-41a

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/AM

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Tolson _____
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WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK

10

16

7:35 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESP-R. SUBJECT ARRIVED AT IDLEWILD AIRPORT, NYC, AT 12:15 PM, EDST, ON FLIGHT 935 OF TWA. HE WAS TRAVELING ALONE AND WAS NOT MET BY ANYONE. HIS BAGGAGE WAS CHECKED BY CUSTOMS. HE WAS CARRYING A NUMBER OF WHITE MANILA ENVELOPES CONTAINING VARIOUS MANUSCRIPTS IN GERMAN AND MATHEMATICAL FORMULA. HE LEFT IDLEWILD AT 12:55 PM BY CAB AND ARRIVED AT CRYDERS POINT AT 2:00 PM STAYING WITH HIS MOTHER AT MICHELS A BOARDING HOUSE OPERATED BY L.J. MICHELS. ALL OFFICES WILL BE ADVISED OF SUBJECT-S DEPARTURE FOR CHICAGO TONIGHT.

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ALBANY, BUFFALO AND CHICAGO ADVISED

NY R WA 10 NRJ

RECEIVED:

9-16-51

7:52 PM

RTL

RECORDED

1-65-60393-117
SEP 19 1951
18

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

53 OCT 10 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 12-13-2006

FBI INFO.

CLASSIFIED BY 60322/uc/lp/dg/dk

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)

12-13-2031

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

24, Albany

September 15, 1951

Director, FBI

ALFRED FRANKLINSON BARNETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet August 29, 1951, in the above-captioned matter re-
questing certain investigation at Cornell University Laboratory to
determine the accessibility of AEC (Atomic Energy for Propulsion
of Aircraft) and other classified material to Barnett during the period
of his employment there.

(C)

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60393-
NOT RECORDED
46 SE 10 1951

cc - New York
Buffalo

63 OCT 26 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 60393-51

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A check has been made of the Bureau files pertaining to [redacted] and [redacted] and no derogatory subversive information was found therein. Both had been subjects of investigation under the Atomic Energy Act. It is noted that the home address of [redacted] was given as [redacted]. The last available information as to the address of [redacted] (Albany file 116-7714) is [redacted].

It is requested that the [redacted] make an immediate effort to determine the present whereabouts of [redacted] and [redacted] and thereafter interview them concerning this matter. It is suggested that these interviews be for the purpose of determining the manner in which the HRA and ABC material was being maintained and the possible access thereto by Sarant or [redacted]. During the course of this interview, it may be possible to discreetly ascertain whether any of such HRA or other classified data may have been made available to [redacted] or [redacted] through either Dr. Raths, [redacted] or [redacted].

You should also make an effort to identify the other secretary employed by Dr. Raths in 1944. Upon determining her identity, if no information of a derogatory nature appears in your files concerning this person, you are authorized to interview her along the same lines as previously indicated.

In connection with your reporting the results of this investigation, you should bear in mind that any information developed as a result thereof should be properly reported in instant file and, where pertinent, to the Raths investigation, similarly reported therein. These reports should, of course, be in a form suitable for dissemination.

SAC, Albany

September 17, 1951

Director, FBI

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet September 5, 1951, in which you were requested to conduct an investigation with respect to the above-captioned individual.

The Bureau was recently furnished with a copy of a communication dated July 6, 1951, from a [redacted] who, according to Mr. Bryan La Plante, Chief, Washington Area Security Office, AEC, is considered to be highly reliable. This letter, a copy of which is being attached hereto for your information, as well as the information of the New York office, was directed to [redacted] who was formerly a [redacted] assigned to the Manhattan Engineering District during the war and is presently an attorney in Newark, New Jersey. [redacted] is a contact of Mr. La Plant, who made this letter available to the Bureau.

You will note that the communication contains certain information concerning the 5,000 word article which subject Bethe prepared for publication in the "Scientific American," but which article was suppressed by AEC.

Attachment

cc: New York (Attachment)

new file

cc: 100-382427 (Scientific American)

G.I.R.-2

RECORDED - 80

EX-791

SEP 26 1951

SEP 17 1951

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CNA

AZ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

File these two copies

in new 65 file on

Hans Albrecht Bethe

FIVE
CH

July 6, 1951

Memo to

I can give you a quick summing up of the information on Leon Svirsky, but this is only of a preliminary nature and for your immediate b6 poses
b7C
in getting some word to the AFC man whom you know.

Svirsky is listed on the masthead of Scientific American as Managing Editor. The publisher is Gerard Piel, and the Editor is Dennis Flanagan. One of the contributing editors is James R. Newman, who is also a left-winger and an expert on the atom bomb; also a contributing editor to New Republic and does a lot of leftish writing on atom bomb questions. You will find him in Who's Who. He is a lawyer by profession. We have in our files an indication that he is or was at one time adviser to President Truman on atomic questions, and I can hardly think of a worse choice. I've followed his line for a long time. It isn't actually the Communist line, but it's close enough to it to be very disturbing. I imagine McMahon may get some of his ideas from Newman because they run pretty close together.

Scientific American runs to the sort of stuff which the Soviets would like to see in a popular scientific journal, including left-wing authors on atomic energy and security questions. There runs through nearly all the issues a general vein of anti-security editorial policy. Most significant of this sort of material is in the May 1951 issue, at page 32, where they deride the idea that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, at which Greenglass testified, dealt with real security matters that it was vital to keep secret. The theme is that the atom bomb is so complex that no individual could do much harm by revealing a detail.

COPIES DESTROYED

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15 6/5/51 2

Memo to [] - July 6, 1951

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Among left-wing authors are: the British [] a very excited arguer for the idea that atomic information should not be secret, and a Commie, I believe; [] formerly of PM, and [] for another left-wing group; [] who was the discoverer of carbon 14 and the inventor of a new process for making iron 55, - a very competent atom scientist who was a contact with Russian spies; [] - there was testimony that he taught at a secret school for revolution - I'd be fairly sure he was a party member; James R. Newman, contributing editor, already mentioned, reviews things frequently from the left-wing anti-security standpoint; [] party-liner on atomic energy and secrecy; Hans Bethe, who was against the H bomb development and holds that our best and proper defense against Communism is prosperity, and he also attacked separatism and supra-nationalism, which are ways of expressing the support of the "One World" idea and that everybody should share the bomb and other atomic energy secret matters; Russian-born, [] who was [] in Leningrad and is now at George Washington University. Another writer is Theodor Rosebury, bacteriological warfare expert and close in on secret information of a most important sort. He happens also to have been on CU's Board of Directors for some years.

This information about authors is not complete but just a quick survey, as we did not have a full file of back numbers to work with, but only a few. The Walter Gellhorn book, a long and studied attack upon security procedures, received a very favorable review.

Regarding the Fuchs case (which really proved that security should be

Memo to - July 6, 1951

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greatly tightened and should have been tightened in the past.) they took the ground that that case was proof that secrecy was futile and impossible with hundreds of thousands of people working on a highly intricate scientific job.

Svirsky was fired from the World Telegram because of his left-wing slanting of an educational column which he ran. Must have been pretty bad because the newspapers were very much scared of a fight with the Newspaper Guild and the NLRB at that time. Then he went to Time's staff, along with a Caroline Marx from the World Telegram. He was a member of the left-wing group in the Newspaper Guild and on a Committee for the election of a John T. McManus, Radio Editor of PM and a former Radio Editor of Time, and President of the New York Newspaper Guild in 1943, who was a candidate of the Commie group in the Guild. Svirsky was also a stockholder in PM.

Svirsky was chief editor of a book called Your Newspaper, which plays up left-wing reporters as doing a good job and attacks right-wing reporters as suppressing or distorting the news. The book also implies that the right-wingers whooped up our dislike of Russia and North Korea and helped incite us to war. The other authors of this book were other members of a group of Nieman fellows at Harvard.

With respect to one issue of Scientific American, a 5,000-word article by Bethe was suppressed, on account of four technical paragraphs, by order of the AEC - April 1950. In one story on this incident, Bethe was identified as "wartime chief of theoretical physics at Los Alamos". Three thousand copies already run off were burned, type was melted down, and every galley proof and script impounded.

Memo to [redacted]

- July 6, 1951

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The Scientific American, through its editor, Gerard Piel, attacked the AEC decision, and went to some trouble to drum up scientific opposition to the AEC's policies on security, in a way fully consistent with the editors' general opposition to effective security policies. The Federation of American Scientists joined the protest, for instance, attacking attempts to restrict secret information and ridiculing the idea that "security lies in blind secrecy".

[redacted]
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SAC, Albany

September 23, 1951

Director, FBI

ALFRED SPAMINONDAS SARANT, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

September 10, 1951, requesting Bureau
advice as to the interview of Professors Hans Bethe and
Philip Morrison, both of whom are on the faculty of Cornell
University. It is noted this interview was suggested as a
lead set forth in the report of SA [redacted] dated
August 8, 1951, at New York City.

Inasmuch as Dr. Bethe has previously been inter-
viewed concerning this matter on July 28, 1950, and he is
presently under investigation as a subject of a separate
espionage matter, it is not desired that he be reinterviewed
at this time.

With respect to Dr. Philip Morrison, he is likewise
the subject of a separate Internal Security - R investigation
and, in view of his past critical attitude toward the Bureau
at the time of his previous interviews in applicant and other
routine matters, it is not desired that he be interviewed in
connection with this matter.

In view of the foregoing, no action should be taken
by your office toward conducting these interviews as sug-
gested in the afore-mentioned report.

65-59242

cc: New York

cc: 65- (Bethe new file)
100-345840 (Morrison)

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DUPLICATE YELLOW

165-60393 -
NOT RECORDED
139 SEP 26 1951

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-59242-487

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b7C

SEP 12 1951

65-60393

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

b6
b7C

Date: October 23, 1951

To: Atomic Energy Commission
Building T-3
16th and Constitution Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Captain John A. Waters
Director
Division of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my letter of September 18, 1951, in the above-captioned matter wherein your Commission was furnished with certain additional information concerning Dr. Hans Albrecht Bethe. You were advised at that time that in view of the additional allegations as to Dr. Bethe a further discreet investigation was being instituted by this Bureau for the purpose of determining the extent of his association with Alfred Spaminondas Sarant, and his possible connection, if any, with the activities of the espionage parallel which was operated by Julius Rosenberg, a convicted Soviet espionage agent.

There is being transmitted herewith for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] dated October 10, 1951, at New York City.

You will be kept advised as to any pertinent developments in connection with this investigation.

Attachment

EFE:djb:dmd

RECORDED - 54-83

memo Reedy to Nichols
GHB/af 10-6-51

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8813

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: OCT 10 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated October 10, 1951, five copies of which are enclosed herewith.

As per the request of Albany, arrangements were made to have the subject's baggage examined by Customs on his arrival from Europe. When the subject arrived, his baggage was examined by Inspector [redacted] Number [redacted] in the presence of SAS [redacted] and [redacted]. His baggage consisted of personal items of clothing and four white manila envelopes containing various manuscripts in German and mathematical formulae. This material was photographed and translations of the manuscripts in German were made by the Translation Unit of this office.

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The translation reflects that the manuscripts were entirely personal and contained nothing of interest. Copies of the manuscripts together with a summary translation of each are being submitted herewith. Copies of the mathematical formulae are also being submitted to the Bureau and Albany.

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New York is not in a position to judge the nature of this material and it is suggested that the Bureau could have the same examined either at the FBI Laboratory or through its liaison with the Atomic Energy Commission. The Bureau is advised that New York will have this material examined by [redacted] of Columbia University if it so desires.

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A photo record film is also being transmitted to Albany.

Encs. (69)

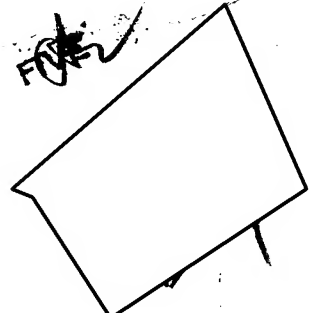
cc: Albany (68)

JAH:ms
65-15836

RECORDED - 118

OCT 11 1951

A-105



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY**

NY FILE NO. **65-15836** MS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 10 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/13-16, 26, 27/51	REPORT MADE BY <div></div>
TITLE HANS ALBRECHT BETHE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject arrived International Airport, NYC, via TWA on 9/16/51, travelled to his mother's home at Cryders Point, Long Island, and left La Guardia Airport, 9:30 p.m., via American Air Lines, enroute to Chicago. Interview with DENNIS FLANAGAN of "Scientific American" and Dr. JOHN R. DUNNING of Columbia University set forth.

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AGENCY 100-850
REC'D 11-5-53
FILED 12-8-53
BY J. E. L.

AGENCY 100-0116
REC'D 4-23-56
FILED 5-8-58
BY A. J. J.

- RUC -

AGENCY _____
REC'D _____
FILED _____
BY _____

DETAILS:

On September 16, 1951, a check was maintained of all flights arriving at International Airport, New York City, commencing with the first Trans World Airlines flight at 7:15 a.m. The subject arrived at 12:15 p.m. on Flight 93-A of Trans World Airlines. He was travelling alone and was not met by anyone. His baggage consisted of one metal hand-bag and one canvas zipper-bag. His baggage was checked through Customs.

BETHE left Idlewild Airport at 12:55 p.m., travelling by taxicab, and arrived at

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div></div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-60293-3 OCT 11 1951		RECORDED - 118 INDEXED - 118 EX-105
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5- Bureau (Enc. 1) 3- Albany (Enc. 1) 2- New York				

NY 65-15836

Cryders Point at 2:00 p.m. He stayed at a boarding house named Michels, [redacted] by [redacted]

It is noted that Cryders Point is a small section in Beechurst, consisting of about ten homes in a private location on a private road.

The subject travelled by taxicab from Cryders Point to La Guardia Airport, and left on Flight 129 of American Air Lines at 9:30 p.m., enroute to Chicago.

On September 26, 1951, DENNIS FLANAGAN, Editor of the magazine, "Scientific American," was interviewed by SA [redacted] and the writer.

FLANAGAN stated that he met BETHE in connection with an article of BETHE'S which was published by the "Scientific American." FLANAGAN explained that he had been advised by a friend, one EUGENE RABINOWITCH of the Staff of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," that BETHE had written an article on the hydrogen bomb. FLANAGAN advised that the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" is published in Chicago by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and has a circulation of about 15,000 copies per month. He also advised that RABINOWITCH was a Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois and was a co-editor of the "Bulletin." RABINOWITCH suggested to FLANAGAN that the "Scientific American" might like to publish BETHE'S article. FLANAGAN advised that he read the subject's article and BETHE gave him permission to have it published.

FLANAGAN said that, when BETHE prepared the article, he had it mimeographed and circulated about twenty copies among his friends and among other people to have it cleared. BETHE sent one copy of the article to [redacted] one of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission. The article was sent to [redacted] he was away on vacation and did not see it until the "Scientific American" had set up

* COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
EUGENE RABINOWITCH EMPLOYED BY ABOVE
(PL. CARD)

Scientific
Bulletin of the Atomic
Scientists
EUGENE RABINOWITCH EMPLOYED BY
COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
(PL. CARD)

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NY 65-15836

the article and had run off about 5,000 copies. The article was sent to [] on a personal basis and, as a result, it was not examined by any other member of the Atomic Energy Commission during [] absence. FLANAGAN stated that, when [] read the article, he felt that it contained certain material which should not be published. FLANAGAN advised that the Atomic Energy Commission destroyed the printing plates on the article and confiscated the 5,000 copies of the magazine that had been run off. FLANAGAN stated that none of the original copies of the magazine which was published in April, 1950, was delivered to the news stands.

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FLANAGAN stated that he talked with BETHE about deleting the objectionable passages and they made several deletions. The Atomic Energy Commission then approved the article in its corrected form.

FLANAGAN advised that the article was a non-technical article on why BETHE did not want the United States to manufacture the hydrogen bomb. FLANAGAN stated that, since the article was not technical, it did not occur to BETHE that the information was not generally known. FLANAGAN stated that BETHE opposed the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb because he, BETHE, felt that this country could get by with the atom bomb and that, in manufacturing the hydrogen bomb, we would have to manufacture fewer atom bombs. FLANAGAN stated that he believed that BETHE'S feelings were of a technical nature rather than a political nature.

FLANAGAN made available a copy of the April, 1950, issue of the "Scientific American," and photostatic copies of the article by BETHE were prepared, one copy of which is being forwarded to the Bureau and Albany as enclosures herein.

FLANAGAN stated that he believed that BETHE had been cleared for classified work during the war and that he did not know his political beliefs.

On September 27, 1951, Dr. JOHN R. DUNNING,
Dean of the School of Engineering, Columbia University, New York

NY 65-15836

City, was interviewed by SA [redacted] and the writer.

Dr. DUNNING stated that he was familiar with the "Scientific American," and believed that it is the foremost magazine of its type in the country. He stated that it is not a "left-wing magazine" and, as a matter of fact, takes no political position. b6 b7C

Dr. DUNNING stated that he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding the publication of the subject's article in the "Scientific American," and believed that the facts were the same as those mentioned by DENNIS FLANAGAN. He stated that any further inquiries in this regard to establish the circumstances of the publishing of the article could be confirmed by discussing the same with [redacted] of the Atomic Energy Commission at Washington, D. C.

Dr. DUNNING stated that he knew Dr. BETHE and that he thought that BETHE had exercised "poor judgement" in publishing the article. He stated that he did not believe that BETHE'S opposition to the development of the hydrogen bomb was caused by any disloyalty to the United States. He further stated that Dr. BETHE is a very capable scientist and is playing a foremost part today in the development of the hydrogen bomb.

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU (1)

- 1 - Photostatic copy of article by HANS A. BETHE which appeared in the "Scientific American"

ENCLOSURE TO ALBANY (1)

- 1 - Photostatic copy of article by HANS A. BETHE which appeared in the "Scientific American"

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

The Hydrogen Bomb:

II

In which the technical and strategic discussion of last issue is continued, and a proposal is made for a first step toward the international control of atomic weapons

by Hans A. Bethe

LAST month Louis N. Ridenour published an article on the hydrogen bomb in this magazine. The discussion is continued in this second article because of the tremendous importance of the issue. Ridenour described the essential parts of the theory of the nuclear reactions in the hydrogen bomb, and also discussed the likely effects of the bomb on our military security. I agree entirely with his view that the creation of the H-bomb makes our country more vulnerable rather than more secure. It remains for me to discuss two things: On the technical side, I shall try to clarify the many misconceptions that have crept into the discussions of the H-bomb in the daily press. On the political side, I wish to take up the moral issue and the meaning of the bomb in the general framework of our foreign relations.

Everybody who talks about atomic energy knows Albert Einstein's equation $E = Mc^2$; viz., the energy release in a nuclear reaction can be calculated from the decrease in mass. In the fission of the uranium nucleus, one tenth of one per cent of the mass is converted into energy; in the fusion of four hydrogen nuclei to form helium, seven tenths of one per cent is so converted. When these statements are made in newspaper reports, it is usually implied that there ought to be some way in which all the mass of a nucleus could be converted into energy, and that we are merely waiting for technical developments to make this practical. Needless to say, this is wrong. Physics is sufficiently far de-

veloped to state that there will never be a way to make a proton or a neutron or any other nucleus simply disappear and convert its entire mass into energy. It is true that there are processes by which various smaller particles—positive and negative electrons and mesons—are annihilated, but all these phenomena involve at least one particle which does not normally occur in nature and therefore must first be created, and this creation process consumes as much energy as is afterwards liberated.

All the nuclear processes from which

EDITOR'S NOTE

The author is responsible only for the statements that appear in the text of this article. The illustrations and the captions that accompany them were prepared by the editors. The information contained in the illustrations was compiled on the basis of previously published material.

energy can be obtained involve the rearrangement of protons and neutrons in nuclei, the protons and neutrons themselves remaining intact. Hundreds of experimental investigations through the last 30 years have taught us how much energy can be liberated in each transformation, whether by the fission of heavy nuclei or the fusion of light ones. In the case of fusion, only the combination of the very lightest nuclei can release very large amounts of energy.

When four hydrogen nuclei fuse to form helium, .7 per cent of the mass is transformed into energy. But if four helium nuclei were fused into oxygen, the mass would decrease by only .1 per cent; and the fusion of two silicon atoms, if it ever could occur, would release less than .02 per cent of the mass. Thus there is no prospect of using elements of medium atomic weight for the release of nuclear energy, even in theory.

THE main problem in the release of nuclear energy in those cases that we can consider seriously is not the amount of energy released—this is always large enough—but whether there is a mechanism by which the release can take place at a sufficient rate. This consideration is almost invariably ignored by science reporters, who seem to be incurably fascinated by $E = Mc^2$. In fusion the rate of reaction is governed by entirely different factors from those in fission. Fission takes place when a nucleus of uranium or plutonium captures a neutron. Because the neutron has no electric charge and is not repelled by the nucleus, temperature has no important influence on the fission reaction; no matter how slow the neutron, it can enter a uranium nucleus and cause fission. In fusion reactions, on the other hand, two nuclei, both with positive electric charges, must come into contact. To overcome their strong mutual electrical repulsion, the nuclei must move at each other with great speed. Ridenour explained how this is achieved in the laboratory by giving very high velocities to a few nuclei. This method is very ineffi-

cient because it is highly unlikely that one of the fast projectiles will hit a target nucleus before it is slowed down by the many collisions with the electrons also present in the atoms of the target. Therefore the energy released by nuclear reactions in these laboratory experiments is always much less than the energy invested in accelerating the particles.

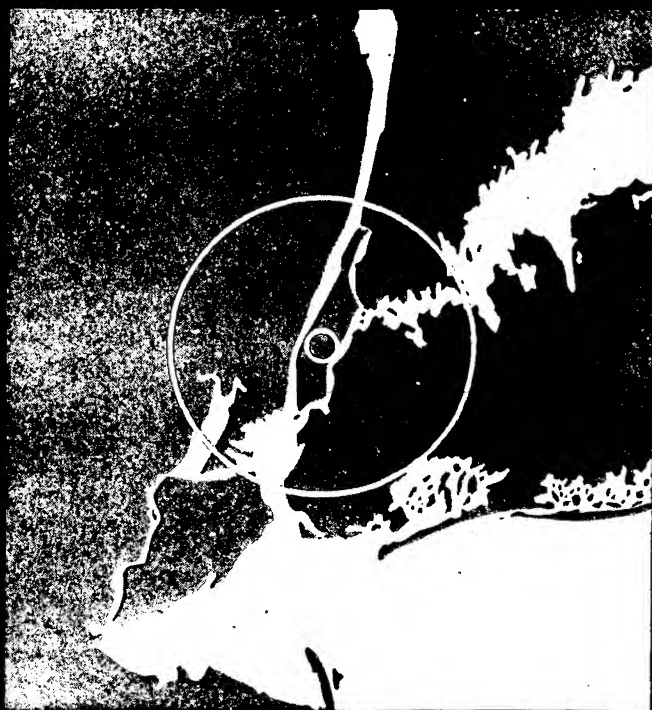
The only known way that energy can be extracted from light nuclei by fusion is by thermonuclear reactions, *i.e.*, those which proceed at exceedingly high temperatures. The prime example of such reactions occurs in the interior of stars, where temperatures are of the order of 20 million degrees Centigrade. At this temperature the average energy of an atom is still only 1,700 electron volts—much less than the energies given to nuclear particles in “atom smashers.” But all the particles present—nuclei and electrons—have high kinetic energy, so they are not slowed down by colliding with one another. They will keep their high speeds. Nevertheless, in spite of the high temperature, the nuclear reactions in stars proceed at an extremely slow rate; only one per cent of the hydrogen in the sun is transformed into helium in a billion years. Indeed, it would be catastrophic for the star if the reaction went much faster.

The temperature at the center of a star is kept high and very nearly constant by an interplay of a number of physical forces. The radiation produced by nuclear reactions in the interior can escape from the star only with great difficulty. It proceeds to the surface not in a straight line but by a complicated, zig-zag route, since it is constantly absorbed by atoms and re-emitted in new directions. It is this slow escape of radiation that maintains the high interior temperature, which in turn maintains the thermonuclear reactions. Only a star large enough to hold its radiations for a long time can produce significant amounts of energy. The sun’s radiation, for example, takes about 10,000 years to escape. A star weighing one tenth as much as the sun would produce so little energy that it would not be visible, and the largest planet, Jupiter, is already so small that it could not maintain nuclear reactions at all. This rules out the possibility that the earth’s atmosphere, or the ocean, or the earth’s crust, could be set “on fire” by a hydrogen superbomb and the earth thus be converted into a star. Because of the small mass of the bomb, it would heat only a small volume of the earth or its atmosphere, and even if nuclear reactions were started, radiation would carry away the nuclear energy

much faster than it developed, and the temperature would drop rapidly so that the nuclear reaction would soon stop.

If thermonuclear reactions are to be initiated on earth, one must take into consideration that any nuclear energy released will be carried away rapidly by radiation, so that it will not be possible to keep the temperature high for a long time. Therefore, if the reaction is to proceed at all, it must proceed very quickly. Reaction times of billions of years, like those in the sun, would never lead to an appreciable energy release; we must think rather in terms of millionths of a second. On the other hand, on earth we have a choice of materials: whereas the stellar reactions can use only the elements that happen to be abundant in stars, notably ordinary hydrogen, we can choose any elements we like for our thermonuclear reactions. We shall obviously choose those with the highest reaction rates.



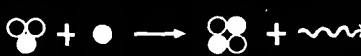




The reaction rate depends first of all, and extremely sensitively, on the product of the charges of the reacting nuclei; the smaller this product, the higher the reaction rate. The highest rates will therefore be obtainable from a reaction between two hydrogen nuclei, because hydrogen has the smallest possible charge—one unit. (The principal reactions in



BLAST EFFECT of present and proposed atomic weapons is projected on a map of New York City and the surrounding area. A uranium bomb set off above the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN office in midtown would cause severe destruction within a radius of a mile (*small circle*); a hydrogen bomb 1,000 times more powerful would cause severe destruction within 10 miles (*large circle*).



FLASH EFFECT of a hydrogen bomb 1,000 times more powerful than present bombs would be relatively greater than its blast effect. The Hiroshima bomb caused fatal burns at distances up to 4,000 to 5,000 feet (*small circle*). A hydrogen bomb would cause fatal burns at distances of 20 miles or more (*large circle*). The inhabitants of Chicago and its suburbs could thus be wiped out.

$H^1 + H^1 \rightarrow H^2 + e^+$ 	1.4 mev	100,000,000,000 years
$H^2 + H^1 \rightarrow He^3 + hv$ 	5 mev	.5 second
$H^3 + H^1 \rightarrow He^4 + hv$ 	20 mev	.05 second
$H^2 + H^2 \rightarrow He^3 + n$ 	3.2 mev	.00003 second
$H^2 + H^2 \rightarrow H^3 + H^1$ 	4 mev	.00003 second
$H^3 + H^2 \rightarrow He^4 + n$ 	17 mev	.0000012 second
$H^3 + H^3 \rightarrow He^4 + n + n$ 	11 mev	?

THE NUCLEAR REACTIONS involving the three isotopes of hydrogen, H^1 , H^2 (deuterium) and H^3 (tritium) illustrate a fundamental consideration in making a hydrogen bomb. The reactions are at left, the energy released by each is in center, the time required for each is at right. The reactions involving the heavier isotopes of hydrogen proceed at a much faster rate.

stars are between carbon, of charge six, and hydrogen.) We can choose any of the three hydrogen isotopes, of atomic weight one (proton), two (deuteron) or three (triton). These isotopes undergo different types of nuclear reactions, and the reactions occur at different rates.

The fusion of two protons is called the proton-proton reaction. It has long been known that this reaction is exceedingly slow. As Robert E. Marshak stated in his article, "The Energy of Stars," in the January issue of this magazine, the proton-proton reaction takes 100 billion years to occur at the center of the sun. Ridenour pointed out that the situation is quite different for the reactions using only the heavy isotopes of hydrogen: the deuteron and triton. A number of reported measurements by nuclear physicists have shown that the reaction rates for this type of fusion are high.

A further variable governing the rate of the reaction is the density of the material. The more atoms there are per unit volume, the higher the probability for nuclear collisions.

It is also well known, as Ridenour noted, that the reactions would require enormous temperatures. Whether the temperature necessary to heat heavy hydrogen sufficiently to start a thermonuclear reaction can be achieved on the earth is a major problem in the development of the H-bomb. To find a practical way of initiating H-bombs will require much research and considerable time.

WHAT would be the effects of a hydrogen bomb? Ridenour pointed out that its power would be limited only by the amount of heavy hydrogen that could be carried in the bomb. A bomb carried by a submarine, for instance, could be much more powerful than one carried by a plane. Let us assume an H-bomb releasing 1,000 times as much energy as the Hiroshima bomb. The radius of destruction by blast from a bomb increases as the cube root of the increase in the bomb's power. At Hiroshima the radius of severe destruction was one mile. So an H-bomb would cause almost complete destruction of buildings up to a radius of 10 miles. By the blast effect alone a single bomb could obliterate almost all of Greater New York or Moscow or London or any of the largest cities of the world. But this is not all; we must also consider the heat effects. About 30 per cent of the casualties in Hiroshima were caused by flash burns due to the intense burst of heat radiation from the bomb. Fatal burns were frequent up to distances of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The radius of heat radiation increases with power at a higher rate than that of blast, namely by the square root of the power instead of the cube root. Thus the H-bomb would widen the range of fatal heat by a factor of 30; it would burn

people to death over a radius of up to 20 miles or more. It is too easy to put down or read numbers without understanding them; one must visualize what it would mean if, for instance, Chicago with all its suburbs and most of their inhabitants were wiped out in a single flash.

In addition to blast and heat radiation there are nuclear radiations. Some of these are instantaneous; they are emitted by the exploding bomb itself and may be absorbed by the bodies of persons in the bombed area. Others are delayed; these come from the radioactive nuclei formed as a consequence of the nuclear explosion, and they may be confined to the explosion area or widely dispersed. The bombs, both A and H, emit gamma rays and neutrons while they explode. Either of these radiations can enter the body and cause death or radiation sickness. It is likely, however, that most of the people who would get a lethal dose of radiation from the H-bomb would be killed in any case by flash burn or by collapsing or burning buildings.

There would also be persistent radioactivity. This is of two kinds: the fission products formed in the bomb itself, and the radioactive atoms formed in the environment by the neutrons emitted from the bomb. Since the H-bomb must be triggered by an A-bomb, it will produce at least as many fission products as an A-bomb alone. The neutrons produced by the fusion reactions may greatly increase the radioactive effect. They would be absorbed by the bomb case, by rocks and other material on the ground, and by the air. The bomb case could be so designed that it would become highly radioactive when disintegrated by the explosion. These radioactive atoms would then be carried by the wind over a large area of the bombed country. The radioactive nuclei formed on the ground would contaminate the center of the bombed area for some time, but probably not for very long because the constituents of soil and buildings do not form many long-lived radioactive nuclei by neutron capture.

Neutrons released in the air are finally captured by nitrogen nuclei, which are thereby transformed into radioactive carbon 14. This isotope, however, has a long half-life—5,000 years—and therefore its radioactivity is relatively weak. Consequently even if many bombs were exploded, it is not likely that the carbon 14 would become dangerous.

THE decision to proceed with the development of hydrogen bombs has been made. I believe that this decision settles only one question and raises a hundred in its place. What will the bomb do to our strategic position? Will it restore to us the superiority in armament that we possessed before the Russians obtained the A-bomb? Will it improve

our chances of winning the next war if one should come? Will it diminish the likelihood that we should see our cities destroyed in that war? Will it serve to avert or postpone war itself? How will the world look after a war fought with hydrogen bombs?

I believe the most important question is the moral one: Can we who have always insisted on morality and human decency between nations as well as inside our own country, introduce this weapon of total annihilation into the world? The usual argument, heard in the frantic week before the President's decision and frequently since, is that we are fighting against a country which denies all the human values we cherish, and that any weapon, however terrible, must be used to prevent that country and its creed from dominating the world. It is argued that it would be better for us to lose our lives than our liberty, and with this view I personally agree. But I believe this is not the choice facing us here; I believe that in a war fought with hydrogen bombs we would lose not only many lives but all our liberties and human values as well.

Whoever wishes to use the hydrogen bomb in our conflict with the U.S.S.R., either as a threat or in actual warfare, is adhering to the old fallacy that the ends justify the means. The fallacy is the more obvious because our conflict with the U.S.S.R. is mainly about means. It is the means that the U.S.S.R. is using, both in dealing with her own citizens and with other nations, that we abhor; we have little quarrel with the professed aim of providing a decent standard of living for all. We would invalidate our cause if we were to use in our fight means that can only be termed mass slaughter.

We believe in personal liberty and human dignity, the value and importance of the individual, sincerity and openness in the dealings between men and between nations, prosperity for all and peace based on mutual trust. All this is in great contrast to the methods which the Soviet Government uses in pursuing its aims and which it believes necessary in the "beginning phase" of Communism—which by now has lasted 33 years. Regimentation of the private lives of all citizens, systematic education in spying upon one's friends, ruthless shifting of populations regardless of their personal ties and preferences, inhuman treatment of prisoners in labor camps, suppression of free speech, falsification of history in dealing both with their own citizens and with other nations, violation of promises and treaties and the distorted interpretations offered in excuse of these violations—these are some of the methods of the U.S.S.R. which are hateful to the people of the Western World. But if we wish to fight against these methods, *our* methods must be clean.

We believe in peace based on mutual

trust. Shall we achieve it by using hydrogen bombs? Shall we convince the Russians of the value of the individual by killing millions of them? If we fight a war and win it with H-bombs, what history will remember is not the ideals we were fighting for but the methods we used to accomplish them. These methods will be compared to the warfare of Genghis Khan, who ruthlessly killed every last inhabitant of Persia.

WHAT would an all-out war fought with hydrogen bombs mean? It would mean the obliteration of all large cities and probably of many smaller ones, and the killing of most of their inhabitants. After such a war, nothing that resembled present civilization would remain. The fight for mere survival would dominate everything. The destruction of the cities might set technology back a hundred years or more. In a generation even the knowledge of technology and science might disappear, because there would be no opportunity to practice them. Indeed it is likely that technology and science, having brought such utter misery upon man, would be suspected as works of the devil, and that a new Dark Age would begin on earth.

We know what physical destruction does to the moral values of a people. We have seen how many Germans, already demoralized by the Nazis, lost all sense of morality when during and after the war the bare necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter were lacking. Democracy and human decency were empty words; there was no reserve strength left for such luxuries. If we have learned any lesson from the aftermath of World War II, it is that physical destruction brings moral destruction.

We have also learned that prosperity is the best shield against communism and dictatorship, and in this knowledge we have poured billions into Western Europe to restore her economy. This generosity has won us more friends than anything else we have done. But after the next war, if it were fought with atomic and hydrogen bombs, our own country would be as grievously destroyed as Europe and the U.S.S.R., and we could no longer afford such generosity. It would be everyone for himself, and everyone against the other.

It is ironic that the U. S. of all countries should lead in developing such methods of warfare. The military methods adopted by this nation at the outset of the Second World War had the aim of conserving lives as much as possible. Determined not to repeat the slaughter of the First World War, during which hundreds of thousands of soldiers were sacrificed in fruitless frontal attacks, the U. S. high command substituted war by machines for war by unprotected men. But the hydrogen bomb carries mechanical warfare to ultimate absurdity in

defeating its own aim. Instead of saving lives, it takes many more lives; in place of one soldier who would die in battle, it kills a hundred noncombatant civilians. Surely it is time for us to reconsider what our real intentions are.

One may well ask: Why advance such arguments with reference to the H-bomb and not atomic bombs in general? Is an atomic bomb moral and a hydrogen bomb immoral, and if so, where is the dividing line? I believe there was a deep feeling in this country right after the war that the use of atomic bombs in Japan had been a mistake, and that these bombs should be eliminated from national armaments. This feeling, indeed, was one of the prime reasons for President Truman's offer of international control in 1945. We know that the negotiations for control have not led to success as yet. But our inability to eliminate atomic bombs is no reason to introduce a bomb which is a thousand times worse.

When atomic bombs were first introduced, there was a general feeling that they represented something new, that the thousandfold increase of destructive power from blockbuster to atom bomb required and made possible a new approach. The step from atomic to hydrogen bombs is just as great again, so we have again an equally strong reason to seek a new approach. We have to think how we can save humanity from this ultimate disaster. And we must break the habit, which seems to have taken hold of this nation, of considering every weapon as just another piece of machinery and a fair means to win our struggle with the U.S.S.R.

I HAVE reviewed the moral issues that should deter us from using hydrogen bombs even if we were sure that we alone would have them, and that they would contribute to our victory. As Ridenour explained, the situation is rather the opposite. We can hardly expect to have a monopoly on hydrogen bombs. If we ever had any illusions about this, the events of the past few months should have destroyed them. The U.S.S.R. has the atomic bomb. She was undoubtedly helped in her efforts by the secret information she received from Klaus Fuchs, which presumably included many of the vital "secrets" of our project. But knowing how a group of scientists put the bomb together would not by itself enable a nation to make one. If Fuchs had given his information to Spain, for instance, it would hardly have been understood; it would presumably not have been used, and even if used it would almost certainly not have led to success. The prime requirements for the job still are a group of highly capable scientists, a country determined to make the weapon and a great industrial effort. We know now, if we ever doubted it, that the U.S.S.R.

has all of these. For the Soviet scientists the information must simply have resolved many doubts as to which steps to take next and saved a number of costly and futile parallel developments.

Their obvious competence will presumably again bring success to the Russians when they try to develop the H-bomb. Yet their decisions and their successes are not independent of our own. Our decision to make the H-bomb, which showed that we considered the project feasible, may well have prompted them to take the same decision. For this reason I think that our decision, if taken at all, should have been taken in secret. This became impossible, however, when the advocates of the H-bomb used public statements as a means of exerting pressure on the President. If the Russians were already working on the H-bomb before our decision, they will now have increased their effort.

It is impossible to predict whether we or the Russians will have the hydrogen bomb first. We like to assume that we shall. If so, I refuse to believe that the U. S. would start a preventive war. That would violate all the fundamental beliefs of this nation, and that these beliefs are still strong is shown by the history of the past four years: although we had a monopoly of the atomic bomb we did not start a war. Clearly, then, the time will come when both the U.S.S.R. and this country will have H-bombs. Then this country will be much more vulnerable than the U.S.S.R.: as Ridenour explained, we have many more large cities that would be inviting targets, and many of these lie near the coast so that they could be reached by submarine and perhaps a relatively short-range rocket. I think it is therefore correct to say that the existence of the hydrogen bomb will give us military weakness rather than strength.

BUT, say the advocates of the bomb, what if the Russians obtain the H-bomb first? If the Russians have the bomb; Harold Urey argued in a speech just before the President's decision, they may confront us with an ultimatum to surrender. I do not believe we would accept such an ultimatum even if we did not have the H-bomb, or that we would need to. I doubt that the hydrogen bomb, dreadful as it would be, could win a war in one stroke. Though it might devastate our cities and cripple our ability to conduct a long war with all modern weapons, it would not seriously affect our power for immediate retaliation. Our atomic bombs, whether "old style" or hydrogen, and our planes would presumably be so distributed that they could not all be wiped out at the same time; they would still be ready to take off and reduce the country of the aggressor to at least the same state as our own. Thus the large bomb would bring

untold destruction but no decision. I believe that "old-fashioned" A-bombs would be sufficient to even the score in case of an initial Soviet attack with H-bombs on this country. In fact, because of the greater number available, A-bombs may well be more effective in destroying legitimate military targets, including production centers. H-bombs, after all, would be useful only against the largest targets, of which there are very few in the U.S.S.R.

So we come finally to one reason, and only one, that can justify our building the H-bomb: namely, to deter the Russians from using it against us, if only for fear of our retaliation. Our possession of the bomb might possibly put us in a better position if the U.S.S.R. should present us with an ultimatum based on their possession of it. In other words, the one purpose of our development of the bomb would be to prevent its use, not to use it.

If this is our reason, we can contribute much to the peace of the world by stating this reason openly. This could be done in a declaration, either by Congress or by the President, that the U. S. will never be the first to use the hydrogen bomb, that we would employ the weapon only if it were used against us or one of our allies. A pledge of this kind was proposed in a press statement by 12 physicists, including myself, on February 4. It still appears to me as a practical step toward relief of the international tension, and toward freedom from fear for the world. The pledge would indicate our desire to avoid needless destruction; it would reduce the likelihood of the use of the hydrogen bomb in the case of war, and it would largely eliminate the danger that fear of the H-bomb itself would precipitate a war.

If we do not make this pledge, the hydrogen bomb would almost surely be used. Once war broke out, our military leaders would be blamed, in the absence of a pledge, if they did not immediately initiate a full-scale hydrogen-bomb attack. But if such a pledge existed, they would be blamed if they did use the bomb first. To be sure, the pledge might not be relied on by our adversaries, but at least it would create a doubt in their minds and they might decide to wait and see. Perhaps they would not wish to provoke the certain use of the bomb by dropping the first one. Moreover, if they started a war, they would probably hope to capture our country and to exploit its wealth rather than to conquer a heap of rubble.

We have proposed unilateral action rather than an international treaty on this pledge. We have done this because negotiations with the U.S.S.R. are known to be long and frustrating. A unilateral pledge involving only this country could be made quickly, and it could not again lead to the disappointment of a break-

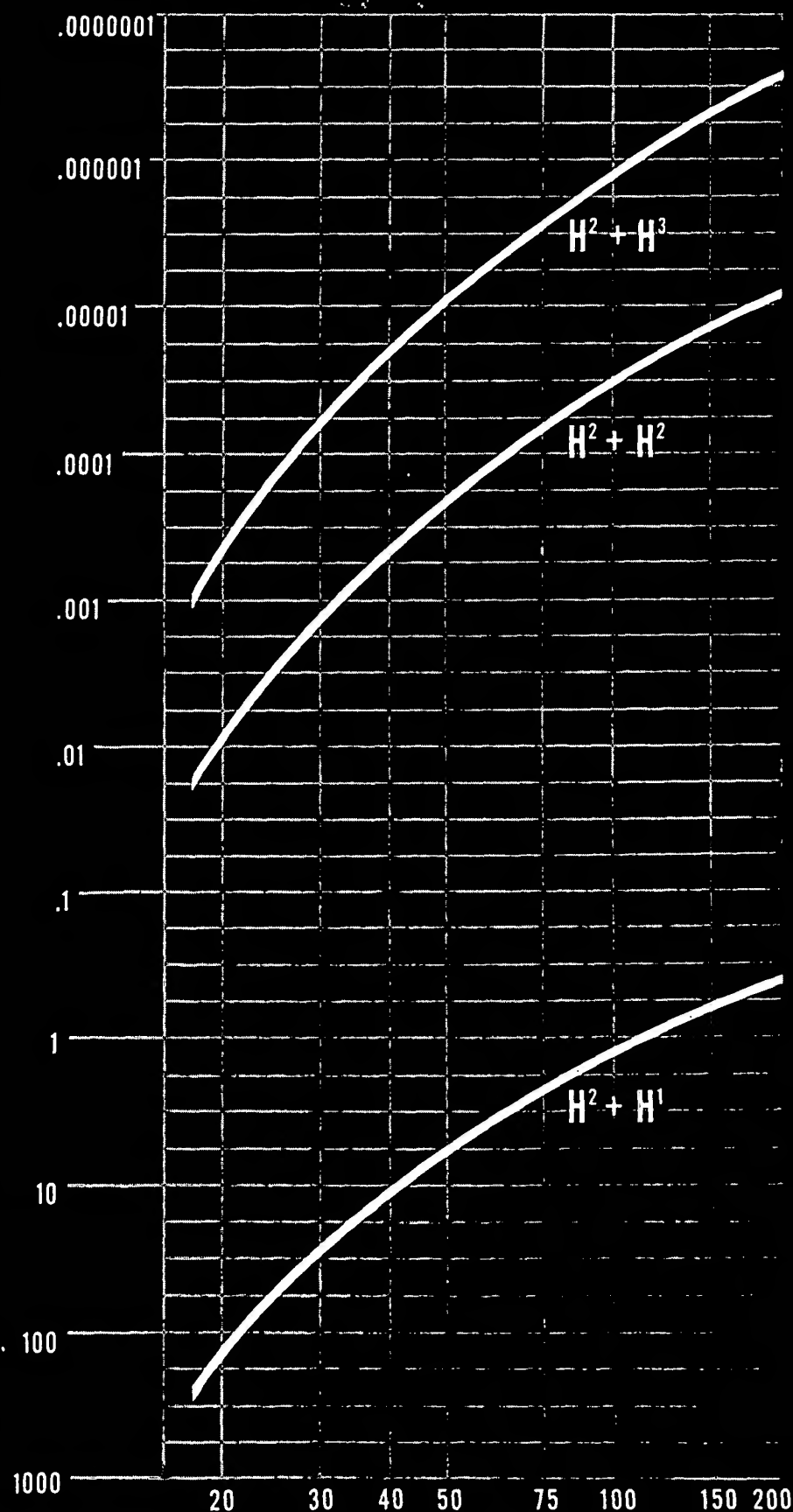
down of negotiations. On the other hand, we certainly would not want to exclude a pact with the U.S.S.R. on this subject. This might be the first point on which the two countries could agree, and this in itself would be important.

Obviously the pledge can only be a first step. What we really want is a workable agreement on atomic energy, as part of our efforts toward a lasting peace. Much has been said in the last few weeks about new negotiations on atomic control. Opinions vary from that of Senator Brien McMahon, who proposed to spend \$50 billion for rehabilitation of war-devastated countries including the U.S.S.R. in exchange for an atomic settlement, to that of Senator Millard Tydings, who declared that an atomic settlement would not be acceptable to this country unless it was coupled with general disarmament, which he has advocated for a long time. Both of these viewpoints, and those of many other Senators, show the desire of this country for some agreement. At the same time there are persistent reports, clearly indicated in recent dispatches from the *New York Times* correspondent in Moscow, that the Russians might like to negotiate. It seems to me that too much is at stake to miss any such opportunity.

ON the other hand, President Truman voiced the fears of many of us when he stated recently that there is no security in agreements with the Russians because they break them at will. He referred to the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945. Since then we have learned much about Soviet methods, and the Russians have found that we do not retreat as easily as they apparently imagined in 1945. This more realistic mutual appraisal makes it much more likely that we could now come to arrangements which neither side would regret afterward. Obviously in any negotiation each side must be willing to make concessions and to consider primarily proposals directed to mutual advantage rather than superiority over the other.

The situation in atomic energy has changed, both because of the Soviet development of the A-bomb and because of our decision on the H-bomb. To leave atomic weapons uncontrolled would be against the best interests of both countries. If we can negotiate seriously with the U.S.S.R., the scope of the negotiations should probably be as broad as possible. But the situation would be greatly eased even if we could agree only to eliminate the greatest menace to civilization, the hydrogen bomb.

Hans A. Bethe, from 1943 to 1946 chief of the theoretical physics division at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, is professor of physics at Cornell University.



THE TIME REQUIRED for the nuclear reactions between deuterons (H^2 nuclei) and each of the three hydrogen isotopes is plotted against temperature. The vertical coordinate is in seconds; the horizontal coordinate in millions of degrees Centigrade. Deuteron-triton reaction proceeds fastest. Sun's temperature is 6,000 degrees at surface, 20 million degrees at center.

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WASHINGTON 6 FROM CHICAGO 19 3:01 AM FGK

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, ALBANY, BUFFALO AND DETROIT

URGENT

HANS ALBECHT BETHE, ESPIONAGE - R. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE
SEPTEMBER 16, LAST. SUBJECT HOLDS RESERVATION ON AMERICAN
AIRLINES FLIGHT 120 TO DETROIT, DEPARTING CHICAGO 2:40 P.M.,
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, SEPTEMBER 19, DEPARTING DETROIT FLIGHT
716 AT 5:05 P.M., AND ARRIVING BUFFALO 6:22 P.M., ALL AIR-
LINES TIME. FOR INFORMATION DETROIT AND BUFFALO PENDING INSTRU-
CTIONS OFFICE OF ORIGIN, ALBANY. CHICAGO WILL CONFIRM DEPARTURE.

RECEIVED:

9-19-51

4:21 AM

JGS

ALBANY, BUFFALO, AND DETROIT ADVISED

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18

342

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4-41a

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WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK

32

19

6-50 PM

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

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HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESP - R. MATERIAL OBTAINED AS A
RESULT OF BAGGAGE CHECK BEING DEVELOPED. COPIES OF MATHE-
MATICAL FORMULAE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AND ALBANY
NINETEENTH NEXT. TRANSLATIONS OF MATERIAL IN GERMAN WILL
BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AND ALBANY NEXT WEEK.

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9-19-51

6:59 PM

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FIVE

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Hennrich

WASHINGTON 27 FROM CHICAGO

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10:41 PM

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DIRECTOR AND SAC ~~ALBANY~~

VERY URGENT

HANS ALBRECHT BETTE. ESPIONAGE - R. REMYTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN
LAST. SUBJECT DEPARTED CHICAGO AS SCHEDULED BUT PLANE THIRTY-
FIVE MINUTES LATE. IN ABSENCE INSTRUCTIONS FROM ALBANY NO DES-
CRIPTION BEING FURNISHED FOR POSSIBLE SURVEILLANCE.

b6
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ALBANY ADVISED

CG R 27 WA DP

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9-20-51

12:04 AM

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16-6057-6
FILE

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outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

65 OCT 24 1951

SAC, Albany

September 28, 1951

Director, FBI

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

The Knoxville division has made available to the Bureau a list reflecting the dissemination of the report entitled "NEPA (Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft, #1" as compiled by [redacted] of the Classified Documents Section, NEPA Site, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. According to [redacted] the copies of this report appearing on List #1 were submitted as proofs for consideration and final approval prior to publication, whereas those appearing on List #3 are abridged versions of the report after the more highly classified portions had been deleted. (See let 9-6-51) (Re W.M. PERL)

It is noted from a review of List #1 that Copy #2 of the NEPA #4 Report was sent to H. A. Bethe of Cornell University on May 16, 1947. List #3 reflects that Copy #34 was sent to Dr. Hans Bethe, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on June 6, 1947.

The above is being furnished to you for your information and possible assistance in connection with your investigation of the above-captioned matter.

cc: New York

65- (new file)

EFE:mpm

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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

F B I

COMM. 1231

SEP 22 1951

MAILED 20

65-60393-7
SEP 25 1951

65 OCT 24 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 23, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

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PURPOSE:

To recommend that the attached photostatic copies of a chart and mathematical formulae found as a result of the baggage search of Bethe at the time of his return from Europe on September 16, 1951, be examined by AEC to determine the nature and importance thereof.

DETAILS:

Dr. Hans Albrecht Bethe, concerning whom the Bureau is presently conducting a discreet investigation, returned from Europe on September 16, 1951. At the time of his arrival at the Port of New York a customs baggage search was made of his possessions and photostatic copies of various manuscripts, letters and mathematical formulae were obtained by the Bureau.

Inasmuch as Dr. Bethe was not interviewed concerning these documents the New York Office has suggested that the Bureau may desire to have a chart and various mathematical formulae examined by AEC in an effort to determine the exact nature and importance of these documents.

RECOMMENDATION:

To recommend that Liaison make the attached photostatic copies of a chart and mathematical formulae available to AEC for an appropriate examination with the request that they promptly advise the Bureau as to the exact nature and the importance of these documents.

65-60393

Attachments

EFE:djb

RECORDED - 15

OCT 25 1951

NOV 6 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 2, 1951

H.T.O.
JFK FROM : SAC, CHICAGOSUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Re Bulets to Albany dated 9/5/51 and 9/11/51, New York teletype dated 9/16/51, and Chicago teletype dated 9/18/51.

At 11:05 P. M. Central Standard Time, on September 16, 1951, SA [] and SA [] observed the subject, as identified from a photograph, arriving at Municipal Airport on American Air Lines, Flight 129. After making return reservations, which were ascertained by the Air Lines to be Flight 120 departing Chicago for Detroit at 2:40 P. M., Central Standard Time, on September 19, 1951, and for Flight 716 from Detroit to Buffalo, New York, departing Detroit at 5:05 P. M. on September 19, 1951, BETHE obtained his luggage.

On September 19, 1951, SA [] observed BETHE departing Chicago from the Municipal Airport on Flight 120 via American Air Lines at 3:15 P. M., Central Standard Time.

The schedule of the International Conference on Nuclear Physics^{b6} reflected that BETHE was listed as a participant in a 2 P. M.^{b7C} session of the conference on Monday, September 17, 1951, and as one who would give an auxiliary paper at a session at 2 P. M. on September 18, 1951.

On September 25, 1951, []^{b7D}
[] Physics Department at the Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago. []
[] advised SA [] that he attended about half of the sessions of the International Conference on Nuclear Physics held in the institute from September 17 to September 22, 1951. [] stated that he is acquainted with BETHE but only had one chance to talk with him during the conference. He stated that as far as he could judge BETHE is a reasonably loyal person who is among the advisory group of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists." [] impression is []

RKM:VMG
65-3617

cc: Albany (100-12000)

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65-60343-7

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

F.317

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

that BETHE is somewhat conservative, seems to have a very firm belief in democracy, and seems to think that the people of the United States can decide questions correctly. [redacted] has known BETHE since 1946 but his contacts with him have been mostly in connection with scientific meetings.

[redacted] advised that he did not know who BETHE contacted at the conferences but he did know that he mingled with a number of delegates.

[redacted] stated he observed no activity at the conferences indicating that anyone was trying to obtain classified information and observed no breach of security.

On September 25, 1951, [redacted] of Physics, Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, (confidential informant of known reliability) advised SA [redacted] that he first knew BETHE at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory where the latter was known as the principal theoretical physicist, but he is not particularly friendly with him. [redacted] stated that BETHE spoke at the conference and his remarks were purely scientific and were a discussion of some experiments which had been reported on by [redacted] on the preceding day. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that BETHE is a man of broad interests and capabilities and he considers him loyal to the United States. He stated that he did not see much of BETHE at the conference and did not know with whom he was in contact but did recollect that he did not see him during the last few days of the conference. It was noted above that BETHE departed on September 19, 1951.

[redacted] stated that he observed no activity indicating anyone was trying to obtain classified information and observed no breaches of security.

On September 25, 1951, [redacted] in physics at the Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, and senior physicist at the Argonne National

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
ESPIONAGE - R

Laboratory, a plant informant of unknown reliability, advised SA [] that [] known BETHE for twenty years. [] considers BETHE to be a loyal American and stated that [] believed he gave a lecture at the conference on nuclear physics and that he was at []

On September 25, 1951, []

[] Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, a plant informant of known reliability, advised SA [] that he attended two sessions of the conference and visited with delegates on a number of social occasions at which time he observed no breaches of security. b7D

On September 25, 1951, []

[] University of Chicago, a plant informant of known reliability, advised SA [] that he did not attend any sessions of the conference but had social contact with various delegates. He had no information regarding any breaches of security or attempts to obtain classified information. b2 b6 b7C b7D

On September 20, 1951, [] Hotel Windermere, 1642 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, (confidential) furnished to SA [] the trash from BETHE'S room, No. 301, where he was registered from September 16 to September 19, 1951.

A review of this matter reflected only social announcements with regard to the International Conference on Nuclear Physics such as various teas and cocktail parties to be held.

[] advised that the hotel records failed to reflect that BETHE made any telephone calls during his stay.

[] failed to advise of any telegrams received by BETHE from September 15, 1951, to September 24, 1951.

A mail cover placed on BETHE at the hotel from September 17, 1951, to September 24, 1951, was also negative.

RUC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 30, 1951

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-12000)

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

The Bureau was previously advised that a report would be submitted in this matter by this office by November 15, 1951. It was not possible to submit a report by this date. Investigation in this matter is continuing and it is expected that a report will be submitted within the next two weeks.

PFM:efv

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EX-98

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

ON 09-29-2006

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

FILE NO.

CPM

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/6/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/24,25; 11/29/51	REPORT MADE BY <div></div>
TITLE HANS ALBERT BETHE		AGENCY PEP. PHYS.	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div><p>12/19/51 1cc McQuinn 1cc REC OK</p></div>		<div><p>1-1 GIR-6</p></div> <p><div></div> was <div></div> to Dr. BETHE at Cornell University Physics Dept. from Sept., 1947 to July, 1948. <div></div> advises a safe maintained in BETHE's office used for storing all confidential material in possession of BETHE during this period. She and Professors BETHE, MORRISON and <div></div> had access to this safe. SARANT and <div></div> did not have access to safe; however, they worked under the direction of Dr. BETHE. Another safe kept in outer office of <div></div> This safe used to store confidential material belonging to Dr. BETHE only in emergencies.</p> <p>- RUC -</p>	
DETAILS: <div><p>SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.</p></div>		<p><div></div> advised that she was the <div></div> to Dr. HANS BETHE who was connected with the Physics Department of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, from September, 1947 to July, 1948.</p> <p>During the time that she worked in this capacity, <div></div> stated that a file cabinet with a combination locking device was maintained in the office of Professor HANS BETHE. In addition to the following individuals connected with the Physics Department of the University knew the combination of the safe and had ready access to it.</p>	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. Blaylock</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div><p>15-60393-11 DEC 11 1951 3 STAT. SECT.</p></div>		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <div><p>5 - Bureau 3 - Albany 1 - New York (Info.) 2 - Buffalo (65-2090)</p></div> COPY IN FILE	RECORDED - 57 INDEXED - 57 <div><p>65-2090-11</p></div>		

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENCY 1cc ONE
REQ. REC'D 11-23-58
REF'T EDW. 5-7-58
BY 027-206-

DEC 17 4 23 PM '58
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

BU 65-20 90

These individuals were Professor HANS BETHE, Professor PHILLIP MORRISON and [redacted]. At this time, MORRISON and [redacted] were connected with the staff of the Physics Department. She stated definitely that she knows that these three individuals had access to the safe because she remembers all three of them opening the safe at various times during the period of her employment as [redacted] Dr. BETHE.

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She recalls distinctly that the combination of the safe was reset in October or November, 1947 by Professor [redacted] BETHE, [redacted] and MORRISON had access to this safe both before and after the combination was reset by [redacted].

[redacted] stated that all confidential papers in the possession of Dr. BETHE as a result of his connection with classified projects of the U. S. Government, as well as some of his personal papers, were kept in this safe and that Professor MORRISON kept some material, the identity of which she did not know but presumed it was personal material, in the second drawer from the bottom of this safe. [redacted] was unable to specifically identify any of the confidential documents which were maintained by Professor BETHE in the safe in question.

Relative to the project known as NEPA, she stated that the phrase NEPA is vaguely familiar to her and that she is quite confident that while employed as a [redacted] she took some [redacted] on this project. However, she could not recall any specific details. After taking [redacted] on this or any other project, [redacted] were subsequently burned. She did not recall anything about a Lexington Report and could give absolutely no information concerning it.

Relative to ALFRED SARANT and [redacted] she stated that to the best of her knowledge, these individuals did not have the combination to this safe and she cannot recall ever having seen them opening the safe or being in the immediate vicinity when the safe was opened by any other individual. She added, however, that SARANT and [redacted] to the best of her knowledge, were doing graduate work in the field of Physics under the direction of Dr. HANS BETHE and that it appears to her that SARANT and [redacted] were in very close contact with BETHE as a result of their research projects. She was unable to give any information as to whether or not the research projects conducted by [redacted] and SARANT were in any way connected with the confidential work with which Dr. BETHE was engaged in from time to time as a result of his position as Coordinator in the Physics Department. She explained Dr. BETHE's position by stating that the Physics Department itself was under the direction of [redacted] and that the Nuclear Research Branch of the Department was under the direction of a [redacted] from about April, 1947. Dr. BETHE's position was that of a Coordinator between the Physics Department itself and the Nuclear Research Branch of the Department.

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[redacted] was unable to state whether or not Dr. HANS BETHE ever took any of the other members of the Physics Department into his confidence in connection with the classified projects on which he was working or whether or not the others even knew of his confidential work for the government.

[redacted] stated that to the best of her knowledge, all classified material, whether it be connected with the Atomic Research Commission or any other government department, was always kept by Dr. BETHE in the safe maintained in his office except that on occasions when mail was delivered to Dr. BETHE's office, no one would be present, at which time the mail would be delivered to one of the individuals who were employed in the office of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] Upon receipt of this mail by one of these employees, it would immediately be put in the safe maintained in the outer office of [redacted] here it would remain until [redacted] or Dr. BETHE would either take the mail directly from this safe and put it in Dr. BETHE's safe or until the time that some employee of [redacted] office would remove the mail from this safe and bring it directly to either her or Dr. BETHE. at which time it was then placed in the safe in Dr. BETHE's office. [redacted]

[redacted] added that these occasions were very rare and that on none of these occasions did she ever have reason to believe that the mail was opened or tampered with before it was delivered to either her custody or the custody of Dr. BETHE.

[redacted] was unable to give the names of any individuals who may have been employed as a [redacted] to Dr. BETHE [redacted] whom she believes [redacted] and [redacted] whom she believes [redacted] in that position.

She did state, however, that an individual by the name of [redacted] was for a time employed as the [redacted] in [redacted] office but that she never, to the best of her knowledge, had done [redacted] for Dr. BETHE. She also believes that a woman only known to her as [redacted] was employed in [redacted] office and that a [redacted] was one [redacted] but that none of these, to the best of her knowledge, had ever performed [redacted] duties to Dr. BETHE nor did they have access to the safe maintained in Dr. BETHE's office.

[redacted] also stated that for some reason or other, the name of ROSENBERG is familiar to her and that she has heard this name and for some reason, connects it with her duties at Cornell University. However, she could not state whether it was in connection with her [redacted] to Dr. BETHE or whether it was the name of a student in the Physics Department. She could not give the first name of this individual and stated that the full name of JULIUS ROSENBERG meant nothing to her whatsoever. She also stated that the names of WILLIAM PERL, HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS

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BU 65-2090

are unfamiliar to her and that she has never heard these names in any connection whatsoever while she was employed at Cornell University.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

BU 65-2090

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted] stated that she intends to leave Rochester, New York immediately and that in the event it is necessary, she can be contacted at her future residence. [redacted]

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This report is being submitted in this case pursuant to directions contained in Albany letter to the Director (Bureau file 65-59242) dated September 28, 1951, in the case entitled, "ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, was.; ESPIONAGE - R".

One copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information purposes in accordance with the instructions contained in the communication described immediately above.

REFERENCE: Albany letter to Director dated 9/28/51.
Buffalo letter to Director dated 10/18/51.
New York teletype to Buffalo dated 10/22/51.

cc: Mr. Bell
Mr. Eam
Mr. Ros
Mr. Callan
Mr. Jahn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Mr. Belmont

December 4, 1951

Mr. Rosen

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
ACT - APPLICANT

PURPOSE

To request the Espionage Section to prepare a memorandum reflecting the information in Bureau files for dissemination to the National Science Foundation on Hans Albrecht Bethe, who is the subject of an espionage investigation.

DETAILS

A request has been received from the National Science Foundation for an indices check of Bureau files on Hans Albrecht Bethe. Bethe is the subject of an active espionage investigation entitled, "Hans Albrecht Bethe; Internal Security - R, Espionage - R" and is being reported in Bureau file 65-60393.

According to an agreement with the National Science Foundation, results of name checks are to be promptly furnished that agency for the purpose of determining whether or not a background investigation is to be conducted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Espionage Section prepare a blind memorandum setting forth the information to be disseminated to the National Science Foundation.

WHJ:pd

133-0

cc: ✓ 65-60393

Tolson _____
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RM

December 5, 1951

SAC ALBANY

URGENT

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESP R,

SUREP IMMEDIATELY SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

HOOVER

65-60393
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RMY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TELETYPE

FBI, ALBANY 12-6-51 1-05 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI.....URGENT

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REPORT PRESENTLY BEING
PREPARED IN THIS MATTER, AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY WEDNESDAY NEXT. 1-1

END

1-06 PM OK FBI WA JMG

RECORDED - 46

HANDLED BY
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EX. - 67

63 DEC 21 1951

G.I.B.-6
FBI

65-60393-13
DEC 17 1951

FIVE

MR. A. ROSEN

December 17, 1951

MR. A. H. BELMONT

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
ACT - APPLICANT

PURPOSE

To recommend that the attached blank memorandum containing information as appearing in Bufiles relative to Hans Albrecht Bethe be made available to the National Science Foundation in accordance with their specific request.

To further recommend that copies of this memorandum be similarly made available to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney for his information.

DETAILS

In the attached memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, it was requested that an appropriate blank memorandum be prepared setting forth available information in Bufiles relative to Hans Albrecht Bethe, who is presently the subject of an espionage investigation. It was indicated that this blank memorandum was to be furnished to the National Science Foundation pursuant to the request of that organization.

The attached memorandum contains background information as well as available subversive data concerning Bethe as was obtained as a result of an AEA investigation (116-2241) and the investigation conducted in the Fuchs-Rosenberg related cases. All of the information contained therein has previously been made available to AEC.

The information contained in this blank memorandum which was developed as a result of the investigation of the Fuchs-Rosenberg cases has been previously made available to the Department in individual reports in those cases. Dissemination is being made to the Department of any reports which are to be submitted in the Bethe espionage case.

Attachments

133-0117-1052
cc: 65-60393
EFS:mpm

NOT RECORDED

101 JAN 2 1952

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-10176

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached memorandum be made available to the National Science Foundation and that copies thereof similarly be furnished to Assistant Attorney General McInerney. An appropriate memorandum to Mr. McInerney is attached hereto.

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15836)

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60393)

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HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED - 61

65-60393-14

Reurlet 10/10/51 enclosing photographic copies of various manuscripts containing mathematical formulas and suggesting that the Bureau might desire to have same examined by AEC to determine the nature thereof.

In accordance with your suggestion the photographic copies of the documents containing mathematical formulas were turned over to [redacted] Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. The Bureau is in receipt of the following report as a result of this examination by the AEC:

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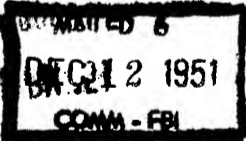
The material was given to [redacted] Office of Classification, on October 31, 1951, for review. On November 26, 1951, [redacted] reported that he could not find anything in the notes containing restricted data. He indicated that the notes were unclassified studies of the scattering of charged particles by nuclei and that he could not find any reference to classified applications. He explained that the papers were working notes on an "atomic collision" problem probably concerning "potential scattering" of gamma radiation. The bulk of the notes concerned attempts to understand and evaluate certain "matrix elements" which must be calculated for comparison with experimental results.

The above is being furnished for your information.

The Albany Office is requested to expedite the submission of its initial report in this case containing all of the available information concerning subject Bethe and any information developed as a result of the investigation by that office to date. This report should be in a suitable form for dissemination.

cc: Albany (100-12000)

EFE:hc



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *HA*

FROM : V. P. KEAY *VBA*

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 6, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
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Nease _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated October 10, 1951, in the above captioned matter.

Referenced letter reflected that the subject's baggage was examined by Customs upon his arrival from Europe. Among the materials observed were several pages of mathematical formulae. Copies of these pages were made and forwarded to the Bureau.

On October 24, 1951, Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Unit turned these copies over to [redacted] Atomic Energy Commission, for a determination to be made by the AEC as to the importance of the mathematical formulae. *Dr. [unclear]*

On November 30, 1951, these copies were returned to [redacted] with the following explanation by AEC:

"The material was given to [redacted] Office of Classification, on October 31, 1951, for review. On November 26, 1951, [redacted] reported that he could not find anything in the notes containing Restricted Data. He indicated that the notes were unclassified studies of the scattering of charged particles by nuclei and that he could not find any reference to classified applications. He explained that the papers were working notes on an 'atomic collision' problem probably concerning 'potential scattering' of gamma radiation. The bulk of the notes concerned attempts to understand and evaluate certain 'matrix elements' which must be calculated for comparison with experimental results."

Let Mr. T. [unclear] 12-12-51 [unclear]

ACTION: ~~REINSTATE~~ BEHIND FILE.

It is recommended that this memorandum, with its attachments, be routed to the Espionage Unit.

ATTACHMENTS

OHB:mf s

RECORDED - 61

65-68393-140

DEC 17 1951

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~~SECRET~~

DATE: 12-11-2006

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/uc/TAM/KSR/cb

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)

12-11-2031

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 12/12/51

TO : Director, FBI

FVB FROM : SAC, Albany (100-12000) 203102

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.

DEC 19 1951

Reference is made to the attached report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] dated December 12, 1951.b6
b7CThis report is being given a security classification of
"Secret" due to information set forth concerning NEPA
and also due to the possible involvement of subject in
Soviet espionage.(S) Information obtained from [redacted] was not
included in this report. [redacted] noted that

b1

(S)

b1

As per Bureau instructions, information obtained from
this source cannot be disseminated.It will be noted that subject has admitted close
association and friendship with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS
FUCHS. It is believed that it might prove of possible
benefit to have FUCHS interviewed through the Bureau's
liaison representative in London, England.It will be noted that, as set forth in the interview with
subject's present [redacted] she
maintains information in the safes located at subject's
office pertaining to the receipt and disposition of
classified information and material.b6
b7CIt will be noted that [redacted] was interviewed at
her residence since it was not thought advisable to
interview her in subject's office. As a consequence,PFM:hmm
Encls.

RECORDED-142 165-60393-15

cc: Albuquerque (Encl.) cc: Miami (Encl.)
Boston (Encl.) INDEXED-14 Newark (Encls.)
Buffalo (Encl.) (65-2090) New York (Encls.) (65-15836)
Chicago (Encl.) (65-3617) Washington Field (Encls.)
Baltimore (Encls.)
Los Angeles (Encls.)

63 JAN 11 1952

Transmitted has cc of letter

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

20303

Letter to Director

RE: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, ESP. - R

these charge-out and inventory records were not available, and again, it was not thought advisable to ask her to produce such records at any place other than her office.

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Accordingly, it is suggested that the Bureau arrange with NEPA and/or AEC to have one of their representatives inspect the contents of the safes in subject's office for the purpose of obtaining all information contained therein with reference to the receipt and disposition of classified documents and material.

It will be noted that leads have been set forth to interview [redacted] at UCLA, and also to interview [redacted] Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University.

The files of this office contain no derogatory information identifiable with [redacted] who is a potential [redacted] designated as a facility by the AEC. The Bureau is requested to advise Los Angeles and Albany whether it is desired that these persons be interviewed.

SECRET

65-60393-15

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
ON 09-29-2006

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/12/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/12-14, 19, 20, 24, 10/1, 3, 15, 27, 11/2, 16, 12/6, 7, 10	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b6 lmkb7C hmm
TITLE HANS ALBRECHT BETHE AGENCY REC'D. REP'T FORM.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R 8, 15

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, Nuclear Scientist, who was engaged in the construction of the Atom Bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico, has been employed as Professor of Physics, Cornell University since 1935, and presently resides at 209 White Park Road, Ithaca, N.Y. Information obtained through a permissive search of the residence of ALFRED SARANT, Ithaca, N.Y., on July 21, 1950, reflected subject sent a gift upon the birth of SARANT's child on December 4, 1946. SARANT identified subject as an individual whom he met through his father-in-law, VICTOR K.D. ROSS, Ithaca attorney, and who was unsuccessful in gaining SARANT's admission to Cornell Graduate School. Subject, in an interview on July 28, 1950, advised that SARANT was introduced to him by ROSS as a prospective graduate student in February 1946, but that he did not intercede for him for admission to Cornell since he lacked the necessary qualifications. Subject denied being close friend of SARANT and denied that SARANT ever attempted to obtain any confidential information from him. Subject, when interviewed after the arrest of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, admitted friendship and association with FUCHS. In two interviews at that time, subject furnished conflicting information concerning a meeting with FUCHS in Schenectady, N.Y. on [redacted] has advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG, in furnishing information to him concerning [redacted] identified subject as one of [redacted] contacts in Ithaca. DAVID GREENGLASS has admitted furnishing subject's name to HARRY GOLD as a possible Soviet Espionage recruit, on June 4, 1945. ROSENBERG, according to DAVID GREENGLASS and [redacted]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
EXPLANATION

EXPEDITED PROCESSING.

b6
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b2
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b7DAPPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Frank V. Battle

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5-Bureau
- 1-Albuquerque (Info.)
- 1-Boston (Info.)
- 1-Buffalo (Info.) (65-2090)
- 1-Chicago (Info.) (65-3617)
- 2-Baltimore (Cont'd)

65-60393-15 SE 42

RECORDED

UNCLASSIFIED

3040 PWT/mn

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

Pg 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 4, 5, 6-11, 14, 26, 27, 30, 36 were reviewed for Rosenberg

AGENCY 1cc ONF
REQ. REC'D 4-23-58
REP'T FORW. 5-7-58
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9-11-58 PM '58
REC'D ESPIONAGE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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- 2 - Los Angeles
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- 4 - Albany (100-12000)

and [] advised that ROSENBERG made two trips to Ithaca to pick up information from his contact, [] NEPA, nuclear energy for the propulsion of aircraft, is a project undertaken by the government in 1947 to determine the advisability of using atomic power in aircraft. [] has advised that subject has been a consultant on this project and has had in his possession various confidential reports pertaining thereto. Investigation reflects subject has two safes in his office at Cornell University for the maintenance of classified material and documents. No information developed indicating that SARANT had access to this material. Present and former secretaries of the subject interviewed concerning the manner in which classified information has been handled by subject. In an interview on July 28, 1951, subject furnished information at variance with information furnished by present Secretary concerning her access to classified material in his possession. Investigation reflects subject attended International Conference on Nuclear Physics at University of Chicago from September 17 to September 19, 1951. No significant contacts noted. Subject wrote an article on the Hydrogen Bomb in the April 1950 issue of "Scientific American" and publication was stopped by AEC on grounds that it contained classified information. In a corrected article, subject, though critical of Russia, stated that the U.S. should never be the first nation to use the Hydrogen Bomb. During the previous investigation of subject, associates described him as a loyal American and no derogatory information developed. [] has advised that he knew subject while at Cornell University. [] former employee of SARANT and [] [] advised they recall no close association between subject and SARANT. Subject not identified by informants as active in Communist Party activities at Cornell University. Correspondents and telephone contacts of subject set forth. Information pertaining to background, including naturalization data, education, employment and description set forth.

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DETAILS:

I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

During a permissive search of the residence of ALFRED SARANT, RD #1, Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York, in connection with the investigation of the JULIUS ROSENBERG espionage network, on July 21, 1950, there was located by Special Agents

[redacted] and the writer a photo album with the name [redacted] December 4, 1946, Ithaca, New York, on the inside cover. This book was identified by ALFRED SARANT as a book prepared by his [redacted] in celebration of the birth of their son, [redacted] on [redacted]. The contents of this book included a list of individuals who gave presents when the child was born. A review of this list reflected that BETHE and his wife gave a gift of silver.

When ALFRED SARANT was interviewed concerning the persons included in the list of donors, he identified subject as an individual whom he first met in Ithaca in July, 1946, having been introduced to him by his (SARANT's) father-in-law, VICTOR K.D. ROSS, an attorney in Ithaca. At that time SARANT was desirous of entering Cornell University as a graduate student in Physics and he requested BETHE, whom he identified as a leading nuclear physicist on the Cornell faculty, to sponsor his entrance to Cornell. He stated that BETHE was unsuccessful in arranging for his admission to Graduate School but that subsequent to this meeting he maintained a social acquaintance with Dr. BETHE. According to SARANT, one of the chief reasons why he moved to Ithaca from New York City in September, 1946 was to attempt to gain entrance to Cornell as a graduate student.

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Albany Confidential Informant [redacted]

[redacted] has advised that on June 4, 1946 ALFRED SARANT advised that he was then employed by the Bell Telephone Company in New York City but that he expected shortly to receive a research fellowship to "the eminent atomic physicist, Dr. HANS BETHE of Cornell University Graduate School".

During the permissive search of the SARANT residence on July 19, 1950, there was located by Special Agent [redacted]

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a letter dated September 21, 1946, addressed to [redacted] and AL^{b7c} and signed, "BILL", [redacted] and AL are ALFRED and [redacted] SARANT^{b6} and BILL was identified by ALFRED SARANT as WILLIAM PERL. In this letter PERL states: "I heard and saw BETHE at the phys. soc. meeting. He's hot stuff all right."

~~ALFRED~~ SARANT fled the United States, entering Mexico^{b6} at Hermosillo, on August 9, 1950 and his present whereabouts are not known. [redacted]^{b7c} has been questioned concerning the degree of association between her husband and subject and she furnished substantially the same information as her husband, that he met subject through her father, VICTOR K.D. ROSS, who has subject as one of his clients, for the purpose of attempting to gain admission to the Cornell Graduate School.

Dr. BETHE was interviewed on July 28, 1950, by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted], while he was employed as the summer faculty member of the Physics Department, University of Washington, with residence at 4723 East 36th Street, Seattle, Washington. He advised that he first met VICTOR K.D. ROSS in December, 1945 when he was recommended to him as an attorney. He engaged ROSS to perform certain legal services in connection with the purchase of a home in Ithaca. ROSS refused to accept a fee, stating it would be necessary for him to charge Dr. BETHE approximately \$1000.00 as adequate payment and he realized he did not desire to pay that large a fee. BETHE stated that it was his impression that ROSS desired his friendship and that this may have been the major reason for refusing a fee.

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ROSS initiated a social acquaintance with Dr. BETHE by inviting the BETHEs to his home, which invitation was later returned on one occasion. However, no social relationship developed. BETHE stated that ROSS has since drawn up his will and performed legal services for his wife, in drawing up a charter for a club to aid an Ithaca Hospital, in which she is interested. Payment was rendered for such services. According to Dr. BETHE, during the few times they met socially, he and ROSS had violent political discussions leaving him with the impression that ROSS' opinions were very close to the Communist Party line.

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In February, 1946, ROSS told BETHE about his son-in-law, ALFRED SARANT, who was then employed at the Bell Telephone Laboratory in New York City and who was very interested in studying physics. ROSS asked him if he could help SARANT enter Cornell University as a graduate student. He told ROSS that he was not in a position to commit himself to sponsor anybody but that he would be glad to talk to SARANT to ascertain if he were sufficiently qualified to enter Graduate School. According to BETHE, these remarks by ROSS were brought up in casual conversation. In approximately May, 1946 BETHE first met SARANT when ROSS brought him to his office at Cornell University. In a short discussion with SARANT he learned that he did not have the qualifications for a graduate student in physics and he so advised him. He told SARANT that it would be necessary for him to further qualify himself before his application could be considered, and recommended several general physics texts for him to study but told him that his chances for admission were not good. Later BETHE told the head of the Physics Department in regard to SARANT's application, that he saw no reason to recommend him and the application was refused. b6 b7C

BETHE continued he was surprised in the fall of 1946 to find that SARANT had moved to Ithaca, giving up his position at the Bell Telephone Laboratories when he had no assurance whatsoever of acceptance at Cornell. He was never admitted to Graduate School but did gain employment as an electrical engineer in the construction of the Cornell Synchrotron. BETHE advised he never maintained any close relationship with SARANT, stating that he had probably not talked to him for over a total of an hour in all of the time that he knew him and that the longest conversation he ever had with him was during their first meeting.

~~ALFRED SARANT~~ BETHE denied ever discussing any confidential data with SARANT and further denied that he ever entertained SARANT in his home or was ever in SARANT's home. He stated, however, that his [redacted] was a close friend of [redacted] which resulted because [redacted] had taught at a nursery school where the BETHE children had attended and that [redacted] was very much loved by the BETHE children. [redacted] and [redacted] visited quite a bit and because of the fact that the SARANTS.

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were next-door neighbors of the [redacted] Mrs. BETHE met and visited the SARANT home on several occasions. Dr. BETHE explained that he and his wife had given a present to the SARANTS on the birth of their child because of the feeling of obligation for the free legal service which had been rendered by VICTOR K.D. ROSS. He added that he had no idea what the gift had been but was sure that the value was definitely not in any respect equal to the legal service rendered. Dr. BETHE denied ever knowing or contacting JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM PERL, JOEL BARR, [redacted] MORTON SOBELL, or HARRY GOLD. He denied that any approach in any manner had ever been made to him on the part of any person to furnish information to an apparent espionage agent. He stated that SARANT never pursued the development of his friendship and that he never gained the impression that SARANT wanted technical data, nor did SARANT ever ask for such. He concluded that SARANT is a frustrated type who gives the impression that he feels that he has never had a chance for performance adequate with his ability. However, BETHE added that SARANT's technical ability is strictly average.

II. CONNECTION WITH SOVIET ESPIONAGE

On February 14, 1950, after the arrest of EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS in England on charges of espionage activity on behalf of the Russian government, subject was interviewed by the writer at his office in Newman Laboratory, Cornell University. Subject advised that he had been a close associate and friend of FUCHS, having first met him at the University of Bristol, Bristol, England in 1934 - FUCHS was a graduate student and subject a research assistant. Subject stated they did not become too well acquainted at this time and that this period of association lasted for only half a year. Subject stated he believed he next saw FUCHS on a visit to England during a trip there in 1936 or 1938.

Subject advised that in 1944, he was in charge of the Theoretical Division at the Los Alamos Atomic Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico. This Division performed the calculations beforehand as to how the atomic bomb was to be made and assembled and how it would work. During this period, FUCHS joined the group

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at Los Alamos and worked under subject from the summer of 1944 until January, 1946 when subject left the project.

Subject stated that he next saw FUCHS in June or July, 1946 while he, (subject), was employed at the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. FUCHS was on his way back to England and stopped to see subject. Subject recalled that their main topic of conversation was an accident that had occurred at Los Alamos when a Dr. SLOTIN was killed by radioactivity when a reactor "ran away". It was subject's recollection that [redacted] [redacted] from Boston came to Schenectady to meet him, but subject advised that he did not meet her and does not know her name. He believed that FUCHS remained in Schenectady only one day. b6 b7C

Subject stated that since this meeting he saw FUCHS two other times, one occasion was in England during the summer of 1948 when subject spent a day and a half at Harwell. He talked to FUCHS, as well as several other scientists, and FUCHS showed him around and told him something of the theoretical work being done there. Subject stated that he was under orders of the Atomic Energy Commission not to talk on restricted matters and that consequently the conversation was strictly one sided. During the spring of either 1948 or 1949, FUCHS visited subject at his invitation in Ithaca; FUCHS had come from England to attend Declassification Meetings in Washington, D.C. Subject advised that, as he recalled, FUCHS stayed one day and their main topic of conversation was nuclear reactors and declassification. Subject stated that again he was under orders of the Atomic Energy Commission not to discuss any restricted information.

At the conclusion of this interview, subject stated he never had any reason to suspect FUCHS of espionage or even to consider him pro-Russian. Subject added that to his knowledge FUCHS never attempted to elicit any confidential information from any of his co-workers. Subject remarked FUCHS' arrest came as a complete surprise to him, and he felt that he does not know whom he can ever trust since he always regarded FUCHS as absolutely loyal and trustworthy.

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On April 17, 1950, subject was again interviewed concerning FUCHS by SA [redacted]. This interview took place at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York. It will be noted that in the previous interview, subject stated he saw FUCHS at Schenectady, in June or July, 1946, that it was his recollection that [redacted] from Boston came to Schenectady to meet FUCHS but that he, (subject), did not meet her and does not know her name. In this second interview subject stated that sometime in May, 1946 he received a letter from FUCHS stating he would like to stop for a visit prior to his return to England. He stated that he must have advised FUCHS to visit him at the General Electric Company in Schenectady. Upon recollection, he stated that he was at the General Electric Company from June 17, 1946 to July 10, 1946. Records of that company reflected FUCHS visited subject on June 25, 1946. b6 b6 b7C

Subject advised that on the day of his visit, FUCHS arrived alone around noon and that FUCHS planned to, and did, meet his [redacted] in the afternoon. Subject further advised that he is quite positive that FUCHS also saw [redacted] and [redacted] while at General Electric. Late in the afternoon, according to subject, both he and FUCHS left the plant and walked uptown where they met [redacted] at a drug store. He believed that they either had dinner or a light lunch together and that it was his recollection that after eating FUCHS and his [redacted] took a train for Boston and he returned to the Van Curler Hotel, where he was then residing. Subject stated he resided at this hotel for about a week after his arrival in Schenectady on June 17, 1946 and when [redacted] sub-let a house at [redacted] he moved in with the [redacted] and stayed there until his departure on July 10, 1946.

Since it had been previously ascertained from [redacted] that she had sub-let her house from June 24, 1946 to August 9, 1946 to [redacted] of Rochester, New York and since General Electric Company records reflected that FUCHS visited subject on June 25, 1946, these facts were brought to subject's attention. He then advised he felt sure that FUCHS and his [redacted] had accompanied him via bus to [redacted] where it was quite possible

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they had dinner. Subject then recalled that FUCHS had expressed a desire to stay overnight for an extra day's visit at Schenectady, but that his [] was quite anxious to return to Boston as soon as possible to see her children, who had been left in someone's care. He then stated that FUCHS and his [] took the night train to Boston.

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On [] Albany Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability, advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG (convicted Russian espionage agent), in furnishing information pertaining to [] stated that [] had a contact at Cornell University whom ROSENBERG once referred to as [] (phonetic). On April [] advised that ROSENBERG had again discussed [] with him and mentioned that [] had two excellent friends (in the college) namely; Professors [] (phonetic) and [] or []. In discussing this above information with the informant on July 10, 1951, it was ascertained that these individuals previously mentioned are identical with [] and [] of the Physics Department of Cornell University. It should be noted that subject's name is pronounced phonetically [].

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On July 2, 1951, DAVID GREENGLASS, a confessed Soviet espionage agent who is now serving a 15 year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States, advised SAS [] and [] that he furnished the name of Dr. HANS BETHE, among others, to HARRY GOLD on June 4, 1945 as a possible Soviet espionage recruit. He stated that [] had advised him that BETHE was a Communist. DAVID GREENGLASS stated that he never met BETHE, who was then (in 1945) connected with the Atomic Energy Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico as was GREENGLASS.

DAVID GREENGLASS related that his instructions were to furnish the names of prospective recruits to his contact; however, under no circumstances was he to follow up by contacting the individuals. He stated that he never spoke to JULIUS ROSENBERG or HARRY GOLD again about BETHE, and does not know whether BETHE was actually recruited to do espionage work. GREENGLASS stated that his instructions were received from his [].

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~~Authentic Release~~
a confessed Soviet espionage agent, who in turn had received these instructions from JULIUS ROSENBERG. GOLD gave the list in which BETHE's name was included to ANATOLE A. ~~XYAKOVLEV~~, then Vice Consul of the U.S.S.R. Consulate in New York City. GOLD is a self-confessed former Russian espionage agent currently serving a thirty-year prison sentence.

III. ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING JULIUS ROSENBERG'S
POSSESSION OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE
NUCLEAR PROPULSION OF AIRCRAFT AND REPORTED
TRIPS MADE BY HIM TO ITHACA, NEW YORK

DAVID GREENGLASS, mentioned previously, has advised that in either March or October, 1948, JULIUS ROSENBERG told him that he had the mathematics for "an atomic motor" for an airplane. Confidential Informant [] has reported that ROSENBERG claimed to have received highly confidential data pertaining to the nuclear propulsion of aircraft. Information will be set forth in a subsequent section of this report concerning the ~~NEPA~~ ~~Nuclear~~ Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft) Project.

It was set forth previously in this report that by their own admissions subject and ALFRED SARANT were personally acquainted. It was also reflected that JULIUS ROSENBERG identified subject to Confidential Informant [] as one of [] []

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On [] Albany Confidential Informant [] advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG had []

On [] Albany Confidential Informant [] advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG had confided []

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It will be noted that ALFRED SARANT previously advised SA [redacted] and the writer that he moved into his home on Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca in February, 1949. This would then place the train trip sometime subsequent to February, 1949.

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It will be further noted that [] believed to be the [] of the automobile used in the second trip to Ithaca, purchased, according to Bureau of Motor Vehicle Registration records in New York City, a new 1949 Buick convertible from the Glidden Buick Corporation of New York City on May 14, 1949. This would then place the automobile trip sometime subsequent to May 14, 1949.

At the time of his trial in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, DAVID GREENGLASS testified that JULIUS ROSENBERG met him early in June, 1950 and told him that he had just come back from upstate New York, where he had seen some people. GREENGLASS in his testimony placed this contact by ROSENBERG sometime between June 4, 1950 and June 15, 1950. [] U.S. Weather Bureau, New York City, advised SA [] that during this period there would have been two dates when a person could have driven from Ithaca to New York City in a continual rainfall; the latter half of June 3 and the early hours of June 4, and the period extending from 9:00 AM June 10 to two to three A.M. June 11. [] advised that the June 10-11 period (a weekend) was the more probable possibility. b2 b6 b7C b7D

IV. INFORMATION PERTAINING TO NEPA (NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR THE PROPULSION OF AIRCRAFT) AND SUBJECT'S ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS AND MATERIAL PERTAINING THERETO

A. Information concerning NEPA. b7D

The following information was obtained from Albany Confidential Informant [] []

Commencing in 1947, a project was undertaken to determine the feasibility of using an atomic power plant in aircraft. This project was known as NEPA (Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft). In May of 1947, an initial report on this study was issued and was known as NEPA Technical Report No. 4. This report could be considered to contain the basic mathematics in developing atomic energy for airplane propulsion.

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In 1947, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology commenced an exhaustive study of this problem and its work in this regard was commonly called the "Lexington Project". On September 30, 1948, the results of this "Lexington Project" were published in a report known as the "Lexington Report (LEX.P-I)". The appendix to Chapter III of this report contained the basic mathematics for the solution of the problem of the application of nuclear energy in an aircraft power plant.

B. Investigation concerning subject's access to classified documents and material pertaining to NEPA.

Albany Confidential Informant [] referred to above, has advised that subject was furnished with numerous progress and completed reports pertaining to the NEPA project, and that a number of these documents were receipted for by one [] who it is understood is identical with [] the present [] to subject.

This informant furnished the following information of pertinency concerning the various NEPA reports that have been in subject's possession.

TITLE	DATE ISSUED	COPY NO.	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RETURNED
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It will be noted that Albany Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, has advised that NEPA No. 4 report, assigned to subject, was actually a proof which had been submitted for consideration and final approval prior to publication. This informant also advised that Copy No. 34, which was an abridged edition of the report, after the more highly classified portions had been deleted, was sent to subject on June 6, 1947.

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To continue with information furnished by [] a [] was [] to subject, prior to the latter part of 1948 when [] was employed in that position. This informant indicated that both [] and [] had received clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission to handle classified material; however, this informant stated that subject had another [] during the year 1948, whose name was unknown to the Atomic Energy Commission and who had not been cleared to handle AEC material. It was further learned that subject maintained NEPA material in the same safe as AEC material assigned to him prior to October 20, 1949, when NEPA supplied him with a separate safe for their information and documents. It was understood that, according to NEPA's instructions, no one was to have access to this safe with the exception of Dr. BETHE and a number of NEPA officials who were actively participating in the project.

According to Confidential Informant [] the AEC required a periodic inventory from those persons having classified AEC materials, which inventory is supposed to set out the identity^{b2} of all persons having access to that material. Informant advised^{b6} that per these inventory records, as of July 11, 1947, Drs. PHILIP^{b7c} MORRISON and [] as well as subject, were listed^{b7D} as having access to this AEC data. Further, that in 1948, [] and [] were listed as having access thereto.

[] Cornell University, was interviewed concerning the manner in which classified documents are kept at Cornell University. He advised that any professor having classified documents must safeguard them according to existing instructions of the particular branch of the government to which the documents apply. He added that there is no central depository for such documents or classified information, nor is there any central record of documents on inventory or charged out by any particular professor for his personally-assigned safe.

[] stated that any classified information or documents assigned to subject would necessarily be kept by subject in a safe assigned to him. [] stated that he knows

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that subject has classified information in his possession, but that he himself is not aware of the nature of such information. [redacted]

[redacted] added that he has come to know Dr. BETHE quite well since he has been at Cornell, and that he regards him as an ultra-sincere, straightforward individual and that he has never had any reason to question his loyalty or integrity. [redacted] stated that he has talked with subject concerning PHILIP MORRISON, who is one of his associates in the Department of Physics, and has questioned him concerning MORRISON's reported Communist affiliations. According to [redacted] subject in these conversations, though maintaining that MORRISON is not a Communist, has expressed his own personal opinion concerning Communism which created a definite impression in [redacted] mind that subject is strongly opposed to Communism.

[redacted] Cornell University, upon interview by the writer, furnished substantially the same information as did [redacted]. He stated that each person having classified information is responsible for taking appropriate safeguards for this information and that the security officer, and the University, in no way dictates to an individual or controls him in the manner in which he is to keep classified documents assigned to him. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] to the Director, Physics Department, Cornell University, and [redacted] of the Nuclear Laboratory, Cornell University, advised that since 1947 the following individuals have been employed by Cornell University as secretary to subject.

[redacted] employed in 1947. She came originally from New York City and was last known to be employed at the American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York City.

[redacted] employed in 1947. As of March, 1951, according to Cornell University records, [redacted] was residing with her husband at [redacted] where he was employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company.

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[redacted] employed by subject in 1948. [redacted] is now married and her last name is [redacted]. She was last known to be residing someplace in Hawaii. Her home address on Cornell University records is shown as [redacted].

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[redacted] has been employed by subject from 1948 to date and she presently resides at [redacted].

[redacted] was interviewed by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] on October 15, 1951. [redacted] advised that she is currently employed as a [redacted] Industrial Engineering Department Columbia University, New York City. She indicated that she was previously employed by the American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York City.

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[redacted] stated that from April 1, 1946 until May 14, 1947, she was employed as a [redacted] for the Physics Department at Cornell University. During this period she served as a [redacted] to both Dr. HANS A. BETHE and [redacted] who were [redacted] of the Nuclear Studies School at Cornell University. She indicated that [redacted] left Cornell University in February, 1947 to continue his work with the Atomic Energy Commission on a full-time basis and that he is now at the California Institute of Technology.

[redacted] further advised that there were two safes, one in the office of [redacted] and the other in the office of Dr. BETHE at Cornell University, which were used to keep classified AEC documents. For clarity these safes will be referred to as the No. 1 safe, which was maintained in the office of [redacted] and the No. 2 safe, which was later maintained in the office of Dr. BETHE.

Concerning the No. 1 safe, [redacted] furnished the following information. She stated that this was the safe in which the very important AEC documents were maintained and that there was a stenographic notebook maintained in the safe, which was

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used for charge-out purposes. She stated that when she came to Cornell University, [redacted] furnished her with a combination of the safe on a piece of paper, and thereafter she committed it to memory and destroyed the piece of paper by burning it. She stated that [redacted] was the only person who knew the combination of the No. 1 safe at that time and he must have forgotten part of the combination because he relied upon her memory for the combination.

[redacted] stated that she passed this combination on to [redacted] in February, 1947. [redacted] indicated that [redacted] had become her [redacted] and she later succeeded her as the [redacted]. She explained that she passed this combination in writing to [redacted] and advised her that she should commit the combination to memory and thereafter burn the piece of paper on which the combination had been recorded. She further advised that [redacted] had joined the [redacted] staff in either September or October, 1946.

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[redacted] stated that upon [redacted] departure he furnished the combination to the No. 1 safe to [redacted] who was [redacted] successor as one of the [redacted] of the Nuclear Studies Laboratory at Cornell University.

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] would keep some of his confidential materials in the No. 1 safe; however, on any occasion when he might desire these materials, she would remove them for him and after he had completed the use of the materials she would return them to the safe. She advised that the only other person who would keep anything in the No. 1 safe was [redacted] who is the [redacted]. She stated that [redacted] who is a [redacted] and a [redacted] had had the job of [redacted] or some similar titled position at Los Alamos, and [redacted] recalled that during the period she was employed as [redacted] a special courier came from Los Alamos and delivered to [redacted] a quantity of classified material which was allegedly to be used as a continuation of the position which [redacted] had formerly held at Los Alamos. She stated that [redacted]

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gave her this package of documents for safe-keeping in the No. 1 safe. She indicated that [] would from time to time come to her and request these documents, and thereafter she would remove them from the No. 1 safe and [] would usually take them to the office of her husband, which was approximately 150 feet or so down the hall from [] office, where the No. 1 safe was kept.

[] stated that [] would subsequently return the documents to her to be replaced in the safe. However, she stated that there was no accounting of these documents and she never knew the exact number of documents which were maintained in this package.

Concerning the No. 2 safe, [] furnished the following information. She stated that this safe was obtained during the winter of 1946 to hold classified materials which were sent from Los Alamos to Dr. BETHE. She explained that Dr. BETHE was on a committee which reviewed materials in order to decide whether they should be declassified. She stated that there were considerable classified documents sent to Dr. BETHE by registered mail from Los Alamos. She believed that one [] was employed at Los Alamos and that he would receive the documents, upon declassification, from this committee. She indicated that there was no charge-out record kept in this safe while she was employed as departmental secretary. b6 b7c b7D

Concerning the combination for this safe, she stated that upon obtaining the safe, which was government property as was the No. 1 safe, [] set the combination and recorded it on a piece of paper for her to commit to memory and thereafter this piece of paper was burned. She stated that she passed this combination on to [] in February, 1947 and she does not recall that anyone else other than [] and herself knew this combination.

[] furnished the following information pertaining to NEPA. She stated that Dr. BETHE, [] and [] a research assistant at Cornell University, were all consultants to the NEPA project. She stated that [] had

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formerly been connected with the Los Alamos atomic project, as were Dr. BETHE and [redacted]. She recalled that all three of these men had on various occasions, made separate trips to New York City to see a [redacted] (?) who was [redacted] of the Fairchild Airplane and Engine Corporation, with offices at Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. She indicated that this individual would on occasions come to Ithaca, New York via his private plane to consult with Drs. BETHE, [redacted]. She recalled taking dictation on the early stages of the NEPA project for Drs. BETHE and [redacted] copies of which were maintained in the No. 1 safe. She stated that these letters were sent registered mail.

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[redacted] stated she could not recall any progress reports during the period she was employed as the [redacted] and stated that "the NEPA project from the outset was considered to be something fantastic and was just a matter which you might joke about". She stated she had later learned that the idea of NEPA had considerable merit and it is her understanding that today it is, or will be, a successful venture.

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[redacted] identified various photographs of [redacted] as an individual who was either a graduate student or a graduate assistant in the Physics Department during the period she was at Cornell University. She stated she possibly had met [redacted] the [redacted] who would call for [redacted] at Rockefeller Hall. She indicated that Rockefeller Hall housed the Physics Department and the laboratory at Cornell University (this was before the construction of Newman Hall, the new laboratory for nuclear studies at Cornell).

[redacted] stated that [redacted] did not work directly under Dr. BETHE; however, she stated the Graduate School was a well-knit, close organization and almost everyone in the department was known to everybody else. She stated they often attended socials and receptions at various faculty members' homes and they had ample opportunity to become known to one another. She stated that [redacted] to her knowledge, did not have access to either the No. 1 or No. 2 safes afore-mentioned, and she has no knowledge that [redacted] may have had any access to material which Dr. BETHE maintained.

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Concerning WILLIAM PERL, [] failed to identify the various photographs of him which were exhibited to her. However; she stated she recalled reading about his arrest in the New York newspapers. She stated it was very hazy in her mind, however, she cannot definitely place where, but there was something about PERL or PERLE in Dr. BETHE's papers. She stated it was possible that Dr. BETHE had corresponded with someone by the name of PERL.

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It should be here noted that when subject was interviewed by the writer on February 14, 1950, concerning his association with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, he advised that FUCHS was one of the scientists who had come to the United States from England to work on the atomic energy project at Los Alamos and that this group of scientists had been under the direction of [] of the University of Birmingham. It is possible that this may be the individual referred to by []

Photographs of ALFRED SARANT, [] and various other individuals connected with the ROSENBERG espionage group were exhibited to [] without effecting identifications.

On October 16, 1951, [] telephonically advised Special Agent [] that Dr. BETHE may have obtained the combination for the No. 2 safe at the time she furnished the combination to []. She stated that Dr. BETHE had access to this safe inasmuch as it was in his office and he would help himself in obtaining documents from this safe. She also advised that at the time [] furnished her with the combination of the No. 1 safe, he reset the combination, and there is a question in her mind as to whether at the time he physically passed the safe on to [] he passed on the combination of this safe to []. She stated [] was reluctant to accept the responsibility of the No. 1 safe and this accounts for the question in her mind as to whether he actually received the combination from [].

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[redacted] also advised that [redacted] filed the necessary forms for her to obtain clearance to handle the classified documents in the No. 1 safe at the time of her employment in April, 1946. She stated she does not know whether she ever received any clearance, inasmuch as there was no apparent investigation conducted pertaining to her clearance. In this connection she also advised that she had no knowledge of whether [redacted] had clearance to handle classified documents.

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[redacted] was interviewed on November 16, 1951 by SAS [redacted] [redacted] advised she is not employed other than as a [redacted] and that her [redacted] is now working as an [redacted] at the Atomic Power Division, Westinghouse Electric Company, Bettis Field, Homestead, Pennsylvania.

[redacted] stated that she was employed as a [redacted] in the Physics Department at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from about October, 1946 until June, 1947, during which period her [redacted] was a student in Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University. She said that she served as an [redacted] [redacted] the regular [redacted] for the major part of this employment and eventually replaced [redacted] when the latter left about April, 1947. According to [redacted] the Physics Department hired another [redacted] shortly after [redacted] left. However, she was of the opinion that this was only a temporary appointment since [redacted] was only of high school age.

[redacted] stated that her job consisted of taking dictation and typing correspondence and reports for all members of the Physics Department, numbering about 10 faculty members in all, as well as occasionally doing some typing for a graduate student. However, she was principally occupied handling [redacted] duties for Dr. HANS BETHE, co-director of the department along with [redacted] later succeeded by [redacted]. According to [redacted], she was officially employed as an [redacted] but was in effect a [redacted] to Dr. BETHE and his [redacted]

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[redacted] Accordingly, she had limited contact with [redacted]
[redacted] and other members of the faculty.

[redacted] pointed out at the outset of the interview that she had had no previous experience and no particular aptitude for technical subjects such as nuclear physics, and that therefore she seldom had any real understanding of the papers or dictation handled by her or even took an interest in this correspondence. She advised that she was aware that a considerable amount of atomic energy research was being conducted by members of the Physics Department but she had no recollection of a "Lexington Report" or any other specific documents or projects. Moreover, [redacted] stated she did not know the significance of the term "NEPA" or have any recollection of research work at Cornell relating to the study of nuclear energy for the propulsion of aircraft. b6 b7C b7D

She did recall, however, that on a few occasions the department had received registered mail, presumably containing classified AEC documents from Los Alamos, New Mexico and Washington, D.C. It was her belief that this mail had always been addressed to Dr. BETHE and that it was carefully sealed and stamped with "Confidential" or similar markings. She advised that in those cases where she had received this mail, she had kept it under her personal observation or stored safely in her desk until she was able to turn it over to Dr. BETHE personally.

[redacted] recalled that the Physics Department maintained two safes, one in [redacted] office and one in Dr. BETHE's office. She advised that, to the best of her recollection, she never had access to the safe in [redacted] office and further that she had no knowledge of the security measures relating to this safe, the persons who had access to it, or the contents thereof.

Concerning the safe which was kept in Dr. BETHE's office, [redacted] stated that only Dr. BETHE and [redacted] had direct access to this safe, inasmuch as they were the only persons who knew the combination. She stated that she never had the combination to this safe herself and advised

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that whenever she desired to gain entrance to the safe, she had to ask either Dr. BETHE or [redacted] to open it for her. She stated that the only reason she ever had to go into the safe was to make deposits or withdrawals from the department's petty cash fund which was kept in the safe.

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When [redacted] was again questioned regarding her claim never to have had the combination to Dr. BETHE's safe, (particularly in view of [redacted] statements that [redacted] [redacted] was given the combination on a slip of paper and asked to commit it to memory), she stated that although she could not be positive of this statement, in view of the lapse of time involved, she definitely had no recollection of ever having the combination or of opening the safe herself.

[redacted] advised that she had no recollection concerning the specific contents of the safe other than it contained the petty cash box, as well as a number of documents and papers which she presumed were classified and which probably included the correspondence Dr. BETHE received from time to time from AEC. She advised that she cannot remember any specific security measures, such as a charge-out book or periodic inventory, which might have been in effect with respect to this safe. It was her belief that Dr. BETHE and [redacted] occasionally opened the safe for other members of the faculty or graduate students to allow them to take out specific reports or documents which they wanted to study.

[redacted] advised that she could not remember what measures, if any, Dr. BETHE employed to safeguard this material, and she said that it may have been necessary for the person charging the document out to remain in Dr. BETHE's office while reviewing it, although she was not sure of this. She had no knowledge whatever concerning the possibility that some of the documents charged out in this manner may have related to the NEPA project. [redacted] pointed out that the safe was in fact kept in Dr. BETHE's private office which was adjacent to the office in which her own desk was located, and that Dr. BETHE's office had a private entrance which was frequently used by faculty members and graduate students. She stated that in view of these

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circumstances, it was not always possible for her to know who was visiting Dr. BETHE or what may have transpired in his office with respect to the safe.

[redacted] stated that her office was shared by another [redacted] who - oddly enough - was not affiliated in any way with the Physics Department but who was employed by a professor, name not recalled, who had something to do with student affairs at Cornell.

It should be here noted that [redacted] mentioned above, is [redacted] to [redacted] Cornell University. [redacted] is a [redacted] of physics. [redacted] has been contacted by the writer and she advised she shared an office with [redacted] for a very short time only and that she has absolutely no knowledge concerning the work performed by Dr. BETHE, his activities, or the material contained in his safe, or any other safes in the Physics Department. [redacted] advised that though a [redacted] of physics, [redacted] of the Faculty, devotes 95% of his time to the duties involved with this position rather than the duties of a professor of physics. b6 b7C b7C

Photographs of WILLIAM PERL were shown to [redacted] who failed to identify PERL either by description or name. A photograph of ALFRED SARANT was then shown to [redacted] who appeared at first not to recognize the subject, but after a moment's hesitation stated she had a vague recollection of seeing him at Cornell. Moreover, the name SARANT was familiar to [redacted] who advised that she definitely associated this name with Cornell. However, she could not place the subject specifically or recall the circumstances in which she may have met SARANT.

A photograph of [redacted] as immediately recognized by [redacted] who believed that he had been a graduate student in physics at Cornell during her employment there. However, [redacted] name was not familiar to her and she could not furnish any specific information regarding him.

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[redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted]
[redacted] on November 29, 1951. [redacted] a [redacted]
[redacted] advised that she was
the [redacted] to Dr. HANS BETHE who was connected with the Physics
Department of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, from
September, 1947 to July, 1948.

[redacted] stated that during the time she worked
in this capacity, [redacted] a file cabinet with a combination
locking device was maintained in the office of Professor HANS
BETHE. In addition to herself, the following individuals
connected with the Physics Department of the University knew the
combination of the safe and had ready access to it. These
individuals were Professor HANS BETHE, Professor PHILLIP MORRISON
and [redacted]. At this time, MORRISON and
[redacted] were connected with the staff of the Physics Department.
She stated definitely that she knows that these three individuals
had access to the safe because she remembers all three of them
opening the safe at various times during the period of her
employment as [redacted] to Dr. BETHE.

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She recalls distinctly that the combination of the
safe was reset in October or November, 1947 by [redacted]
[redacted] BETHE, herself and MORRISON had access to
this safe both before and after the combination was reset by
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that all confidential papers in
the possession of Dr. BETHE as a result of his connection with
classified projects of the U.S. Government, as well as some of
his personal papers, were kept in this safe and that Professor
MORRISON kept some material, the identity of which she did not
know but presumed it was personal material, in the second
drawer from the bottom of this safe. [redacted] was unable
to specifically identify any of the confidential documents which
were maintained by Professor BETHE in the safe in question.

Relative to the project known as NEPA, she stated
that the phrase NEPA is vaguely familiar to her and that she is
quite confident that while employed as a [redacted] she took some

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dictation on this project. However, she could not recall any specific details. After taking dictation on this or any other project, her notes were subsequently burned. She did not recall anything about a Lexington Report and could give absolutely no information concerning it.

Relative to ALFRED SARANT and [redacted] she stated that to the best of her knowledge these individuals did not have the combination to this safe, and she cannot recall ever having seen them opening the safe or being in the immediate vicinity when the safe was opened by any other individual. She added, however, that SARANT and [redacted] to the best of her knowledge, were doing graduate work in the field of Physics under the direction of Dr. HANS BETHE, and that it appears to her that SARANT and [redacted] were in very close contact with BETHE as a result of their research projects. She was unable to give any information as to whether or not the research projects conducted by [redacted] and SARANT were in any way connected with the confidential work in which Dr. BETHE was engaged from time to time as a result of his position as Coordinator in the Physics Department. She explained Dr. BETHE's position by stating that the Physics Department itself was under the direction of [redacted] and that the Nuclear Research Branch of the Department was under the direction of a [redacted] [redacted] from about April, 1947. Dr. BETHE's position was that of a Coordinator between the Physics Department itself and the Nuclear Research Branch of the Department.

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[redacted] was unable to state whether or not Dr. HANS BETHE ever took any of the other members of the Physics Department into his confidence in connection with the classified projects on which he was working, or whether or not the others even knew of his confidential work for the government.

[redacted] stated that to the best of her knowledge all classified material, whether [redacted] connected with the Atomic Energy Commission or any other government department, was always kept by Dr. BETHE in the safe maintained in his office, except that on occasions when mail was addressed to Dr. BETHE's office, and no one was in it, the mail would be

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delivered to one of the individuals employed in the office of [REDACTED]. Upon receipt of this mail by one of these employees, it would immediately be put in the safe maintained in the outer office of [REDACTED] where it would remain until she herself or Dr. BETHE would either take the mail directly from this safe and put it in Dr. BETHE's safe or until some employee of [REDACTED] office would remove the mail from this safe and bring it directly to either her or Dr. BETHE, at which time it was then placed in the safe in Dr. BETHE's office. [REDACTED] added that these occasions were very rare, and that on none of these occasions, did she ever have reason to believe that the mail was opened or tampered with before it was delivered to either her custody or the custody of Dr. BETHE. b6 b7C b7D

[REDACTED] was unable to give the names of any individuals who may have been employed as a [REDACTED] to Dr. BETHE outside of herself. [REDACTED] whom she believes preceded her, and [REDACTED] whom she believes succeeded her in that position.

She stated, however, that an individual by the name of [REDACTED] was for a time employed as the [REDACTED] in Professor MORRISON's office but that [REDACTED] never, to the best of her knowledge, had done [REDACTED] duties for Dr. BETHE. She also believes that a woman known to her only as [REDACTED] was employed in [REDACTED] office, and that a [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] was one [REDACTED] but that none of these, to the best of her knowledge, had ever performed [REDACTED] duties for Dr. BETHE nor did they have access to the safe maintained in Dr. BETHE's office.

[REDACTED] also stated that for some reason or other, the name of ROSENBERG is familiar to her, and that she has heard this name and for some reason connects it with her duties at Cornell University. However, she could not state whether it was in connection with her official duties as a [REDACTED] to Dr. BETHE, or whether it was the name of a student in the Physics Department. She could not give the first name of this individual

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and stated that the full name of JULIUS ROSENBERG meant nothing to her whatsoever. She also stated that the names of WILLIAM PERL, HARRY GOLD, and DAVID GREENGLASS are unfamiliar to her, and that she has never heard these names in any connection whatsoever while she was employed at Cornell University.

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[redacted] was interviewed by [redacted]
the writer at her residence. [redacted]
[redacted]

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[] advised that she has served as subject's [] at the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at Cornell University since September 13, 1948. She stated that, although this laboratory was officially opened on October 1, 1948, several of the offices began functioning prior to that date. She added that she has never been employed in Rockefeller Hall, which is the main physics department hall.

[] stated that when she first began employment at the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, subject was on sabbatical leave during the first semester of the 1948-1949 school year and during this period was teaching at Columbia University in New York City. As a consequence, though her position called for her to be his [] she had no connection with subject other than typing up from time to time certain manuscripts which he sent her. b6
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[] stated that when she first began this employment there was one safe located in subject's office. This safe contained all classified documents and information in the possession of the staff members of the nuclear laboratory. She stated that she did not know the combination of this safe until after subject's return to Cornell in February of 1949. She added that it was about this time that she received clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission. Upon subject's return, he gave her the combination to the safe. [] stated that while subject was at Columbia University, any mail of a classified nature which he would have received would have been directed to him in Rockefeller Hall, where it would have been held in the safe in that building under the [] of [] [] to the Director of the Physics Department.

[] stated that during the period from September, 1948 to February, 1949, the following individuals on the Cornell faculty may have had access to this safe: Professors PHILIP MORRISON, [] b6
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[] and [] added, however, that she does not know who, if any, of the foregoing individuals had the combination to the safe.

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[] stated that from February, 1949 to the present she has had access to and has had the combination of, this safe, which was given to her by Dr. BETHE. She stated that the combination has been changed from time to time by subject. She further stated that prior to June, 1950, no inventory was kept of its contents, the only record being the receipts for material received. She advised that such receipts are maintained in the safe. According to [] since June, 1950 she has maintained a record book of all material entering the safe which shows date of receipt, date of document, description or reference, copy number, sender, classification, and date of transmittal.

With further reference to this safe, [] stated that she knows that for a short time subsequent to February, 1949 PHILIP MORRISON also knew the combination. She stated, however, that he has not had the combination for well over a year since it was over a year ago when he removed all material assigned to him and returned all classified documents. She stated that with the exception of MORRISON she is certain that no one has known the combination of this safe since February, 1949. b7C b7D

[] stated that sometime in late 1949 or early 1950, subject received a second safe which was furnished him by NEPA on a loan and was for the exclusive use of NEPA documents. All documents pertaining to NEPA that had been kept in the other safe were removed by subject and placed in this second safe. [] stated that she maintains a record of the receipt of all material which has been placed in this safe since 1950 and that since the receipt of the safe, only she and subject have ever known the combination.

[] advised that [] is known to her as a former graduate student and she stated she is absolutely positive that he never had access to either safe.

[] stated that she was never acquainted with ALFRED SARANT, and she failed to identify a photograph of him as ever having been a visitor in her office. She added, however, that she has seen his name on records maintained at the nuclear laboratory as a former employee.

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[redacted] was shown photographs of JULIUS ROSENBERG and WILLIAM PERL, and she stated that these individuals are not known to her. She further stated that [redacted] and [redacted] are unknown to her.

When questioned concerning the identity of subject's [redacted] prior to her employment, [redacted] stated that he had no [redacted] during the summer of 1948.

When questioned concerning the identity of NEPA documents in the possession of subject, she stated that the "Lexington Report" is familiar to her and that this was part of the material which was moved from the first safe at the time of the receipt of the second safe from NEPA. She stated that subject returned this report to NEPA in September or October, 1951. She advised that she is not able to identify any other reports pertaining to NEPA by name or report number. b6
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During the course of this interview, [redacted] described subject as one of the finest men that she has ever known. She stated that the development of the atomic bomb has been a source of worry to him, since he realizes the terrible potentials of the bomb when it comes to killing power. She stated that she has heard him remark that he is not in favor of the development of the hydrogen bomb since he cannot see any use to which it may be put other than the destruction of mankind.

[redacted] stated that subject appeared to be quite hurt when the article that he had written for the "Scientific American" in the April, 1950 issue resulted in the AEC destroying the issues of the magazine that had already been printed containing this article. According to [redacted] subject told her that he did not think that he had included any restricted or classified information in this article. She stated that since that time he has been particularly careful in matters pertaining to security.

[redacted] stated that she considers subject both a foe of Communism and of Russia, and that she is of the sincere opinion that he is for America "first, last and always".

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Information was set forth earlier in this report concerning an interview had with subject by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] on July 28, 1950, when he was questioned concerning his relationship with ALFRED SARANT. At the time of this interview, subject stated that during the time that SARANT was employed at Cornell, the University had no confidential contracts and that SARANT had no access to confidential data in his work on the Synchrotron. BETHE stated that the only confidential information at Cornell University at this time, of which he was aware, was contained in various documents relating to a confidential consultant contract which BETHE had with the Atomic Energy Commission since his termination of duties at Los Alamos, New Mexico, but he claimed that SARANT had no access to this information. BETHE stated that [redacted] formerly was employed at California Technical Institute, and may have had access to classified information at that time which possibly could have been available to SARANT. b6 b7C

Concerning the confidential information in his possession, subject stated that all documents relating to his consultant contract were maintained in two safes in his office at Cornell University. He stated that the combination to one safe is known only to himself and the combination to the other safe is known only to himself and to his [redacted] (this individual is identical with [redacted] referred to above). Subject advised that the last mentioned combination was changed by order of the Atomic Energy Commission in January, 1950 but that the previous combination to this safe was known to [redacted] and Professor MORRISON, both of the [redacted] Department at Cornell. Subject stated that [redacted] probably did not know SARANT and was not close to [redacted] knowing [redacted] only as a graduate student. Subject further stated that [redacted] his present [redacted] also probably did not know SARANT and was acquainted with [redacted] only as a graduate student at the University. Dr. BETHE advised, however, that Professor MORRISON was close to [redacted] and that he knew both were active in a minority political party in Ithaca, of which MORRISON was Chairman at that time. b6 b7C

It will be noted that the information furnished by subject with reference to the safes in his office is at variance

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with information received from his [redacted] It will be noted that [redacted] advised that she knows the combination of both safes in subject's office, whereas he advised that she only knows the combination to one safe and that only he himself knows the combination of the other safe.

V. ATTENDANCE AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
NUCLEAR PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
SEPTEMBER, 1951

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in [redacted] that subject had been invited to attend the International Conference on Nuclear Physics, sponsored by the Institute for Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago from September 17 to 22, 1951.

On September 12, 1951 [redacted] to the Director, Department of Physics, Cornell University, advised that subject had been in Europe during the summer but it was her understanding that he was returning to the United States on September 20th and would be in Beechhurst, Long Island, on that date.

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Records of the Ithaca Post Office reflected no change of address for subject. [redacted] advised that his records reflected the subject had instructed all mail received by him during the summer months be delivered to the Nuclear Laboratory at Cornell University.

Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that subject maintains a checking account at the First National Bank of Ithaca but that records of this bank reflected no change of address for subject during the summer of 1951.

This informant advised that a review of subject's checking account reflected that the last item in the account was a check dated August 9, 1951, payable to [redacted] in the amount of \$510.00. This check, which bore subject's signature was cashed at the Bank of Manhattan Company in New York City.

The foregoing information was furnished by [redacted] with the distinct understanding that it would not be made public except following the issuance of a subpoena in a proper case.

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[redacted]
Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University, advised on September 14th that subject was returning to the United States on September 16th and that he would arrive in Ithaca, New York on September 20th. It was [redacted] understanding that he would stay for one day, September 16th, with his mother, Mrs. ANNA BETHE, Cryder's Point, Beechurst, Long Island. [redacted] added that he had learned that subject would leave New York for Chicago, Sunday night, September 16th, to attend the International Conference on Nuclear Physics.

[redacted] to the Dean of the Faculty, Cornell University, advised that she had learned that during the first week in September, 1951, subject was in Germany and his wife was in Switzerland. She added that he was returning to Cornell University on September 20th after attending the conference of nuclear physicists in Chicago, Illinois.

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Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that subject arrived at the International Airport in New York City at 12:15 PM, on Flight 93-A of Trans-world Airlines on September 16, 1951. This informant advised that subject was traveling alone and was not met by anyone, and that his baggage consisted of one metal handbag and one canvas zipper bag. Subject left the Idlewild Airport at 12:55 PM, traveling by taxi cab and arrived at Cryder's Point at 2:00 PM, stopping at a boarding house named MICHELS. Informant stated that Cryder's Point is a small section in Beechurst, Long Island consisting of about ten homes in a private location on a private road. Subject traveled by taxi cab from Cryder's Point to LaGuardia Airport and left on Flight 129 of American Airlines at 9:30 PM, September 16th enroute to Chicago.

Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that subject arrived at the Chicago Municipal Airport on American Airlines Flight 129 at 11:05 PM, Central Standard Time, September 16, 1951. After making return reservations, which were ascertained to be Flight 120, departing Chicago for Detroit at 2:40 PM, Central Standard Time, on September 19, 1951, and for Flight 716 from Detroit to Buffalo,

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New York, departing Detroit at 5:05 PM, on September 19, 1951, subject left the airport. It was ascertained by this informant that subject stayed at the Hotel Windermere, 1642 East 56th Street, Chicago from September 16th to September 19th, 1951. Albany Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that subject made no telephone calls while staying at the Hotel Windermere and also that he received no mail during the period of his stay there.

The schedule of the International Conference on Nuclear Physics, University of Chicago, reflected that subject was listed as a participant in a 2:00 PM session on Monday, September 17, 1951 and as one who would give an auxiliary paper at a session at 2:00 PM on September 18, 1951.

On [] Albany Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that he attended about half of the sessions of the International Conference on Nuclear Physics held in the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago from September 17 to September 22, 1951. Informant stated that he is acquainted with subject, but had only one chance to talk with him during the conference. He stated that as far as he could judge, subject is a reasonably loyal person who is among the advisory group of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists". Informant's impression is that BETHE is somewhat conservative, seems to have a very firm belief in democracy, and seems to think that the people of the United States can decide questions correctly. Informant stated []

[] Informant stated he did not know whom subject contacted at the conference, but he did know that he mingled with a number of delegates. Informant added that he []

On [] Albany Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that he first knew subject []

[] Informant stated

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that subject spoke at the Conference on Nuclear Physics and that his remarks were purely scientific and were a discussion of some experiments which had been reported on by [redacted] on the preceding day.

Informant stated that subject is a man of broad interests and capabilities and that he considers him loyal to the United States. He stated that he did not see much of subject at the conference and did not know with whom he was in contact, but did recollect that he did not see him during the last few days of the conference. Informant added that he observed no activity indicating anyone was trying to obtain classified information and observed no breaches of security during the conference.

On [redacted] Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised that [redacted] that he considers subject to be a loyal American. Informant stated that subject had given a lecture at the Conference on Nuclear Physics at the University of Chicago [redacted]

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On [redacted] Albany Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, advised [redacted] and had visited with delegates on a number of social occasions, at which time he observed no breaches of security. This informant could furnish no specific information concerning subject's activities at the conference.

On [redacted] Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that although he did not meet subject at the Conference on Nuclear Physics, he did have a social contact with various delegates to the conference and that he had observed no breaches of security or attempts to obtain classified information.

Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that subject departed from Chicago at the Chicago Municipal Airport on [redacted]

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Flight 120 via American Airlines at 3:15 PM, Central Standard Time, September 19, 1951.

Albany Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, advised that subject arrived at Buffalo, New York from Chicago, Illinois via American Airlines, Flight 716 at approximately 8:12 PM, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on September 19, 1951. Subject immediately took a taxi to the Lehigh Valley Railroad and boarded an eastbound train, departing at 8:55 PM. It was ascertained that subject was going to Ithaca, New York, where he would arrive at 12:45 AM, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, September 20, 1951. This informant advised that subject's baggage consisted of one large leather case, dark brown with light tan trim, and an overnight bag, either canvas or leather, the color of which was a brilliant red. b2 b7D

VI. INFORMATION CONCERNING ARTICLE WRITTEN BY
SUBJECT IN THE APRIL, 1950 ISSUE OF THE
"SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"

Reference was made previously in this report to an article written by subject in the April, 1950 issue of the "Scientific American". Albany Confidential Informant [] of known reliability, recently furnished information received by him from Albany Confidential Informant [] of unknown reliability. Confidential Informant [] in referring to the "Scientific American", stated that it runs to the sort of "stuff" which the Soviets would like to see in a popular scientific journal, including left-wing authors on atomic energy and security questions. There runs through nearly all the issues, a general vein of anti-security editorial policy and the most significant of this sort of material is in the May, 1951 issue at Page 33, where they deride the idea that the ROSENBERG-SOBELL trial, at which GREENGLASS testified, dealt with real security matters that it was vital to keep secret. The theme is that the atom bomb is so complex that no individual could do much harm by revealing a detail.

This informant went on to report that the magazine used information received from various left-wing authors and

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makes particular reference to subject, who, according to this informant, was against the H-bomb development and holds that our best and proper defense against Communism is prosperity. This informant advised that subject also attacked separatism and supra-nationalism, which "are ways of expressing the support of the one world idea and that everybody should share the bomb and other atomic energy secret matters".

This informant further advised that the April, 1950 issue of the "Scientific American", contained a 5,000 word article by HANS BETHE, which was suppressed, on account of four technical paragraphs, by order of the AEC. Informant reported that in one story on this incident, BETHE was identified as "war-time chief of theoretical physics at Los Alamos". According to this informant, 3,000 copies already run off were burned, type was melted down, and every galley proof and script impounded. The "Scientific American", through its editor, GERARD PIEL, attacked the AEC decision and went to some trouble to drum up scientific opposition to the AEC's policies on security in a way fully consistent with the editors' general opposition to effective security policies. Further, according to this informant, the Federation of American Scientists joined the protest, attacking attempts to restrict secret information and ridiculing the idea that "security lies in blind secrecy".

On September 26, 1951, DENNIS FLANAGAN, Editor of the "Scientific American" was interviewed by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]. FLANAGAN stated he met subject in connection with an article of BETHE's which was published by the "Scientific American". FLANAGAN explained that he had been advised by a friend, one EUGENE RABINOWITCH, of the staff of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" that BETHE had written an article on the hydrogen bomb. FLANAGAN advised that the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" is published in Chicago by the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and has a circulation of about 15,000 copies per month. He also advised that RABINOWITCH was a professor of physics at the University of Illinois and was co-editor of "The Bulletin". RABINOWITCH suggested to FLANAGAN that the "Scientific American" might like to publish subject's article. FLANAGAN advised that he read the subject's article and

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BETHE gave him permission to have it published.

FLANAGAN said that when subject prepared the article he had it mimeographed and circulated about twenty copies among his friends and among other people to have it cleared. He sent one copy of the article to [redacted] one of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission. When the article was sent to [redacted] he was away on vacation and did not see it until the "Scientific American" had set up the article and had run off about 5,000 copies. The article was sent to [redacted] on a personal basis, and as a result it was not examined by any other member of the Atomic Energy Commission during [redacted] absence. When [redacted] finally read the article he felt that it contained certain material which should not be published. FLANAGAN advised that the Atomic Energy Commission destroyed the printing plates on the article and confiscated the 5,000 copies of the magazine that had been run off. FLANAGAN stated that none of the original copies of the magazine which was published in April, 1950, was delivered to the news stands.

FLANAGAN stated he talked to the subject about delet^{b6}g the objectional passages and they made several deletions. The^{b7c} Atomic Energy Commission then approved the article in its corrected form. FLANAGAN advised that the article was a non-technical article on why BETHE did not want the United States to manufacture the hydrogen bomb. FLANAGAN stated that since the article was not technical, it did not occur to subject that the information was not generally known. According to FLANAGAN, subject opposed the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb because he felt that this country could get by with the atom bomb and that in manufacturing the hydrogen bomb we would have to manufacture fewer atom bombs. FLANAGAN stated he believed subject's feelings were of a technical nature rather than of a political nature.

FLANAGAN made available a copy of the April, 1950 issue of the "Scientific American" and in the first paragraph subject. in referring to a previous article, written by one [redacted] stated that he agreed entirely with his view that the creation of the H-bomb makes our country more vulnerable rather than more secure. Subject goes on to state that he will discuss the hydrogen bomb

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both on the technical side and on the political side and that on the political side he wished to take up the moral issue and the meaning of the bomb in the general framework of our foreign relations.

The following is quoted from the section of this article devoted to the moral issue involved in the construction of the hydrogen bomb: "I believe the most important question is the moral one: Can we who have always insisted on morality and human decency between nations as well as inside our own country introduce this weapon of total annihilation to the world. The usual argument heard in the frantic week before the President's decision and frequently since is that we are fighting against a country which denies all the human values we cherish and that any weapon however terrible must be used to prevent that country and its creed from dominating the world. It is argued that it would be better for us to lose our lives than our liberty and with this view, I personally agree but I believe this is not the choice facing us here. I believe that in a war fought with hydrogen bombs we will lose not only many lives but all our liberties and human values as well.

"Whoever wishes to use the hydrogen bomb in our conflict with the U.S.S.R. either as a threat or in actual warfare is adhering to the old fallacy that the ends justify the means. The fallacy is the more obvious because our conflict with the U.S.S.R. is mainly about means. It is the means that the U.S.S.R. is using both in dealing with her own citizens and with other nations that we abhor. We have little quarrel with the professed aim of providing a decent standard of living for all. We would invalidate our cause if we were to use in our fight means that can only be termed mass slaughter.

"We believe in personal liberty and human dignity, the value and importance of the individual, sincerity and openness in the dealings between men and between nations, prosperity for all and peace based on mutual trust. All this is in great contrast to the methods which the Soviet Government uses in pursuing its aims and which it believes necessary in the 'beginning phase' of Communism - which by now has lasted thirty-three years.

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Regimentation of the private lives of all citizens, systematic education and spying upon one's friends, ruthless shifting of populations regardless of their personal ties and preferences, inhuman treatment of prisoners in labor camps, suppression of free speech, falsification of history in dealing both with their own citizens and with other nations, violation of promises and treaties and the distorted interpretations offered in excuse of these violations - these are some of the methods of the U.S.S.R. which are hateful to the people of the western world but if we wish to fight against these methods, our methods must be clean."

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Later in the article subject states: "So we come finally to one reason and only one that can justify our building the H-bomb: namely, to deter the Russians from using it against us if only for fear of our retaliation. Our possession of the bomb might possibly put us in a better position if the U.S.S.R. should present us with an ultimatum based on their possession of it. In other words, the one purpose of our development of the bomb would be to prevent its use, not to use it. If this is our reason we can contribute much to the peace of the world by stating this reason openly. This could be done in a declaration either by Congress or by the President that the U.S. will never be the first to use the hydrogen bomb, that we would employ the weapon only if it were used against us or one of our allies."

On September 27, 1951, Dr. JOHN R. DUNNING, Dean of the School of Engineering, Columbia University, New York City, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]. Dr. DUNNING stated he was familiar with the "Scientific American" and believed that it is the foremost magazine of its type in the country. He stated that it is not a "left-wing magazine" and as a matter of fact takes no political position. Dr. DUNNING stated that he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding the publication of the subject's article in the "Scientific American" and believed that the facts were the same as those mentioned by DENNIS FLANAGAN.

Dr. DUNNING stated that he knew Dr. BETHE and that he thought that BETHE had exercised "poor judgment" in publishing the article. He stated that he did not believe that BETHE's

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opposition to the development of the hydrogen bomb was caused by any disloyalty to the United States. He further stated that Dr. BETHE is a very capable scientist and is playing a foremost part today in the development of the hydrogen bomb.

On September 24, 1951, [redacted] in Charge of Research, Cornell University, was interviewed by the writer as reported previously. During this interview, [redacted] stated that he had heard of the difficulties which arose over subject's article written for the "Scientific American". However, [redacted] stated that he was not acquainted with and had not read the article in question. [redacted] did stated that he has read the "Scientific American" off and on for several years and that in his opinion, by no stretch of the imagination, can it be considered "left-wing". He stated that he has always thought that the magazine attempts to keep itself free from political questions and issues.

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VII. MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION AND INFORMATION

A. Results of previous investigation

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] on April 7 and 8, 1947. [redacted] of the University, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, stated that he was personally acquainted with Professor BETHE and had known him since he first arrived at Cornell in 1935. [redacted] asserted that BETHE was of excellent character and reputation, and that he was considered a very distinguished member of the Cornell faculty and as being one of the outstanding theoretical physicists in the world. [redacted] stated that he had never heard any criticism or comments in any way derogatory pertaining to BETHE's political beliefs or sympathies, pointing out that, on the contrary, BETHE was a German refugee who was regarded as being strongly anti-Nazi, anti-Communist, and anti-totalitarian, being strongly pro-American and pro-democratic. [redacted] stated that BETHE is one of the most emotionally pro-American naturalized citizens he has ever met, and stated that he has no doubt but that BETHE is entirely loyal to the government of the United States. He added that BETHE's reputation concerning politics was that it was very conservative, that he

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seldom expressed himself on political matters, and was inclined to leave such matters to officials of the government charged with the responsibility of policy-making with respect to the United States and implementation of scientific development.

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[redacted] of the Department of Physics, Cornell University, stated that as a member of the staff of the Physics Department; BETHE is under his administrative supervision. [redacted] stated he has known BETHE ever since he first arrived at Cornell in 1935, and that he has the highest regard for him from the standpoint of his ability as a gentleman, and as a loyal and patriotic American citizen. [redacted] stated that at no time has he had any cause to suspect or in any way question any of BETHE's activities, associates or conduct. He pointed out that BETHE is, in fact, a German refugee and that he fled from Germany to this country because of his disagreement with the Nazi philosophy ruling Germany at that time. [redacted] stated that BETHE has frequently expressed himself as being anti-Nazi, anti-Communist, and anti-totalitarian and very strongly pro-American and pro-democratic. [redacted] added that he knew that BETHE is concerned over the present aggressive political tactics of Russia, and that he feels that it is the responsibility of the United States to curb Russia in order to protect democracy and freedom throughout the world. With respect to the disposition of atomic materials and the construction and disposition of atomic weapons, [redacted] stated that BETHE is inclined not to express himself on such topics. b6 b7C

Dean CARLETON C. MURDOCK, Professor of Physics and Dean of the University faculty, advised that he had known BETHE and had been associated with him since his arrival at Cornell in 1935. Professor MURDOCK considered BETHE to be the highest type of gentleman from the standpoint of character and reputation, and an intensely loyal citizen of the United States. MURDOCK described BETHE as being typically a "pure scientist" and that he occupied himself almost entirely with scientific research and did not associate with any individuals outside of his field. MURDOCK stated that BETHE seldom makes any statements or comments of a political nature, and when he does he is criticizing Communist and like philosophies and expressing himself in favor of democracy and Americanism. According to MURDOCK, BETHE is grateful to the

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United States for accepting him, granting him American citizenship, and permitting him to pursue his scientific endeavors in this country. Professor MURDOCK stated that he would not have the slightest apprehension over the loyalty and patriotism of Professor BETHE.

[redacted] of the Cornell Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, advised that he had known BETHE since 1940, and that he had been intimately acquainted with him since early 1943, pointing out that he and BETHE worked very closely together at the Los Alamos project. [redacted] stated that he had the highest regard for Professor BETHE, describing him as a "pillar of strength" among the field of scientists, many of whom are noted for their diverse opinions in matters outside the field of science. [redacted] stated that he knew BETHE to be conservative in his political opinions, being somewhat socialistic but so deeply loyal to the United States that he was content to let the appropriate government officials determine policy with respect to the political aspects of scientific matters.

B. Miscellaneous interviews

[redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] on June 18 and 19, 1951 at the United States Court House in New York City. In discussing Dr. HANS BETHE, [redacted] stated that ALFRED SARANT knew BETHE and his [redacted] casually. The BETHEs, according to [redacted] had been personal friends of [redacted] respectively, of [redacted] for a number of years. [redacted] stated that LOUISE SARANT possibly knew Dr. BETHE through her [redacted] inasmuch as BETHE came to Cornell University in approximately 1935 or 1936.

[redacted] stated that he first met BETHE at Cornell in the Physics Department, having taken courses under him. He indicated that he knew BETHE only as a teacher and the only social relationship he had was to have attended receptions at the BETHE home on White Park Road in Ithaca. [redacted] stated that his [redacted] became acquainted with BETHE's wife, ROSE, through the nursery school at which his [redacted] had taught. He stated

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that the name of this nursery school was Cornell Nursery School.

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[redacted] who is employed as a [redacted] by the City of Ithaca and who is also employed by [redacted] as a [redacted] was interviewed by the writer in July, 1951 and was questioned concerning the relationship between ALFRED SARANT and HANS BETHE and PHILIP MORRISON. [redacted] advised that he has seen these individuals in and about Ithaca, but he never saw them with SARANT. He stated that he recalls something that SARANT once told him about trying to get BETHE to help him enter Cornell University Graduate School, but that this is the only time SARANT ever mentioned BETHE and that he does not believe that they were very close friends. He stated that he does not remember SARANT ever mentioning MORRISON.

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Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, a former associate of [redacted] was questioned concerning the relationship between BETHE and ROSS. He stated that he recalled BETHE as one of ROSS' clients, but that he never heard ROSS make any particular mention of him, and that to his knowledge they never were close friends or associates. This informant further advised that he does not believe that subject was ever a close friend of ALFRED SARANT.

Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, and Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who both are acquainted with Communist Party activity at Cornell University, have advised that, to their knowledge, subject has never been connected with any Communist activity or front movements since he has been at Cornell University.

C. Correspondents of subject

Albany Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that subject was in correspondence with the following individuals during October and November, 1951.

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~~★~~ Council on Foreign Relations, New York City

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~~★~~ Electro-Mec. Laboratory, New York 7, New York

Cryder's Point, Beechhurst, Long Island, New York

With reference to the above, it will be noted that Cryder's Point, Beechhurst, Long Island, is the address of subject's mother.

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[REDACTED]

With reference to the above calls, it was ascertained that Trumansburg, New York, telephone 90F12 is a public phone booth in the Bath House at Tougannock State Park.

Albany Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning the Western Union telegrams, mentioned above. It will be noted that information obtained from this informant can be made public only in court upon issuance of a proper subpoena.

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On May 20, 1951, [REDACTED] sent telegrams to [REDACTED] and to [REDACTED]. Both telegrams contained the message: [REDACTED]. It was further ascertained that when [REDACTED] sent these messages, he indicated that the subscribers to the telephone from which they were sent was [REDACTED].

It was ascertained from [REDACTED] Ithaca Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York that [REDACTED] is an expression in Greek which equals our expression of "many

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happy returns of the day" and it is the message generally used to convey one's wishes on a birthday.

Records of the Registrar's Office, Cornell University reflect that [redacted] is a candidate for a degree in Chemical Engineering, having entered Cornell in September, 1948. His [redacted] is listed as [redacted]

[redacted] to Foreign Students. Cornell University, advised that he is acquainted with [redacted] who entered Cornell with advanced standing from the University of Athens, with his education sponsored by the American Field Service. [redacted] stated that he was instrumental in placing [redacted] at the residence of Dr. BETHE, where in return for certain house duties he receives his room and board. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is a high-type individual and is an outstanding student and athlete at Cornell University. It was ascertained from [redacted] that [redacted] has a girl friend, who, according to [redacted] is undoubtedly identical with the individual at Mike's Grill in Corning, New York [redacted] called from subject's telephone.

VIII. PERSONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Information set forth in this section, unless otherwise noted, is a compilation of material obtained from the files of the Ithaca Credit Bureau, Cornell University, Confidential Informant [redacted] and "Who's Who".

A. Birth and citizenship

[redacted], Tompkins County, Ithaca, New York, made available the "Record of Petitions, Book No. 19", wherein is filed Petition for Naturalization, No. 1295, Supreme Court of New York at Ithaca, New York, which reflected that a petition of naturalization for HANS ALBRECHT BETHE was granted by that court on February 10, 1941. Certificate of Naturalization No. 5079504 was issued.

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A Certificate of Arrival attached to this file reflected that BETHE arrived in the United States at the Port of New York from Bremen, Germany on February 8, 1935 on the S.S. "ALBERT BALLIN". He has lived in Ithaca, New York continuously since the date of his arrival in the United States.

In his Declaration of Intention, BETHE stated that he was born at Strassbourg, France, July 2, 1906 and that he was German. He listed his last foreign residence as Baden-Baden, Germany. He listed the maiden name of his [redacted] as [redacted]. [redacted] stated that they were married on September 14, 1939 at New Rochelle, New York. She was born at Munich, Germany, March 20, 1917 and entered the United States at New York City on April 30, 1936 and had not been naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

B. Relatives and family

Father, ALBRECHT BETHE, 90 Forsthaus Street, Frankfurt, Germany (born in Germany and citizen of Germany). Mother, ANNA BETHE, Cryder's Point, Beechhurst, New York (born in France and citizen of Germany). [redacted] residence [redacted] [redacted] (born in Germany, citizen of the United States). [redacted] (born in the United States and citizen of the United States). [redacted] (born in the United States, citizen of the United States). [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

C. Education

Goethe Gymnasium, Frankfurt on Main, Germany; University of Frankfurt; University of Munich (PHD. Degree, 1928); honorary degree, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, June, 1950.

D. Employment

1928 to 1929, University of Frankfurt (assistant in theoretical physics); 1929, Stuttgart Technical High School, Stuttgart, Germany; 1930 to 1932, Private Docent, Munich, Germany;

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1932 to 1933, University of Tübingen (lecturer in Physics); 1933 to 1935, University of Manchester, Manchester, England; 1934 to 1935, University of Bristol, Bristol, England (research fellow); 1935 to 1937, Assistant Professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; 1937 to date, Professor of Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; 10/10/42 to 3/1/43, on leave of absence from Cornell, at the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; 5/1/43 to 2/1/46, on leave of absence from Cornell, on Project Y, BSM Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico (Division leader of the Theoretical Division).

It also will be noted that subject wrote the article on "Neutrons" in the "Encyclopedia Britannica - Revised".

It will be further noted that subject is a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission and has also been employed as consultant by the General Electric Company in Schenectady and by the Brookhaven National Laboratories.

E. Residence addresses

Prior to 1935, Bristol, England, Manchester, England and Tübingen, Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt, Germany; 1935 to 1937, Ithaca, New York; 1937 to 1939, 101 Highgate Road, Ithaca, New York; 1940, 104 Northway Road, Ithaca, New York; 1941 to 1942, 20 Remington Road, Ithaca, New York; 8/42 to 3/43, 10 Forrest Street, Cambridge, Mass; 4/43 to 1/46, Post Office Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico; 1946 to date, 209 White Park Road, Ithaca, New York.

F. Foreign travel

7/35 to 9/35, Germany and England; 7/36 to 9/36, Germany and Switzerland; 8/37 to 9/37, Germany; 7/38 to 9/38, England, Germany and Switzerland; 7/39 to 8/39, Canada; summer of 1948, U.S. Office of Naval Research assigned subject to visit Physics Departments in England (Manchester, Cambridge, Birmingham, and Bristol), in Germany (Frankfurt, Munich, and Goettingen), and in Switzerland; summer of 1951, subject traveled in England, Germany and Switzerland.

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G. Membership in organizations

National Academy of Science; New York Academy of Science; American Physical Society; American Astronomical Society; Federation of American Scientists; Association of Scientists of Cornell University; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi; and Gamma Alpha.

H. Motor vehicle registration

Motor Vehicle Bureau records in the Tompkins County Sheriff's Office, Ithaca, New York, reflect no motor vehicle registered under the name of subject, but two motor vehicles registered to his [redacted] a 1935 Ford V-8 coupe, color gray, engine [redacted] New York registration [redacted] and a 1950 Pontiac, four-door sedan, model TH, eight cylinder, color gray, serial no. [redacted] engine no. [redacted] New York registration [redacted]

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I. Description

The following description of subject was obtained from records and augmented by personal observation:

Date of Birth:	July 2, 1906
Place of Birth:	Strassbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany (France)
Citizenship:	United States (naturalized)
Race:	White
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	190 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Black
Build:	Heavy
Characteristics:	Foreign accent; very precise in speech
President Residence Address:	209 White Park Road, Ithaca, N.Y.
Employment:	Professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
Photograph:	Available

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J. Credit and Criminal

Subject has a satisfactory credit record with the Credit Bureau of Ithaca, and his file there contains no information of a derogatory nature concerning him.

Subject has no criminal record with the Ithaca Police Department or the Tompkins County Sheriff's Office.

PENDING -

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

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Copies of this report are being designated for Albuquerque, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, and Miami for information purposes in view of the fact that these offices may be requested to conducted investigation in the future in this matter.

This report is being given a security classification of ~~"Secret"~~ due to information set forth concerning NEPA and also due to the possible involvement of subject in Soviet espionage.

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ADMIN. PAGE

Leads

✓ THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

At Chevy Chase, Md.

*Wanted
on 2/27*
Will identify and furnish any derogatory information
appearing in office files concerning [redacted]
[redacted] Telephone [redacted]

✓ THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, Calif.

*Wanted
on 2/27*
Will interview [redacted] Institute of
Numerical Analysis, UCLA, regarding his knowledge of the
handling of classified documents and material in the safes
in subject's office at Cornell University, and determine what
persons may have had access to such information. (It will be
noted that subject has advised that [redacted] was present
during a meeting with [redacted])

Will hold the above lead in abeyance pending
authorization of same by Bureau.

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THE NEWARK OFFICE

At Linden, N.J.

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Will identify and furnish any derogatory informa-
tion appearing in office files concerning [redacted]
telephone [redacted] telephone [redacted] and
[redacted]

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THE NEW YORK OFFICE

✓ At Beechurst, Long Island

Will identify and furnish any information of a
derogatory nature appearing in office files pertaining to
[redacted] It is noted that an individual by this
name was the recipient of a check in the amount of \$510.00
issued by subject on August 9, 1951; also, that the residence
of subject's mother at Cryder's Point, Beechurst, L.I.,
is called [redacted] (Letter postmarked 10/17/51).

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✓ At Brooklyn, N.Y.

Will identify and furnish any derogatory information appearing in office files concerning [redacted] [redacted] (Letter postmarked 10/14/51). (It will be noted that subject's [redacted] name was [redacted]).

✓ At New York City

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature contained in office files concerning the following listed individuals and/ or telephone numbers:

• Council on Foreign Relations. (Letter postmarked 10/8/51).

[redacted] (Letter postmarked 10/9/51).

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[redacted] telephone [redacted] and

✓ Will interview [redacted] for any specific information in her possession concerning any alleged Communist or espionage activities on the part of subject.

✓ Will interview LOUIS F. BUDENZ for any specific information in his possession concerning any alleged Communist or espionage activities on the part of subject.

✓ At Garden City, L.I.

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning [redacted]
[redacted] Telephone [redacted]

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✓ At Glen Cove, N.Y.

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning [redacted] telephone [redacted]

✓ At Yorktown Heights

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning [redacted] or [redacted] telephone [redacted] and New York City telephone [redacted]

✓ THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Will check the records of the Passport and Visa Division, Department of State, for all pertinent information concerning subject's foreign travel.

Handwritten: 6/20
Will interview [redacted] a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, for information in his possession concerning subject's breach of security in the article written by him in the "Scientific American".

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THE ALBANY OFFICE

At Syracuse, New York

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning [redacted] (It will be noted that [redacted] is [redacted] name of subject's [redacted])

At Dryden, New York

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning Telephone [redacted]

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ADMIN. PAGE

At Poplar Ridge, New York

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning [redacted] Telephone [redacted]

At Schenectady, New York

Will identify and furnish any information of a derogatory nature appearing in office files concerning [redacted] telephone [redacted]

At Ithaca, New York

Will interview [redacted] Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, for any information regarding his knowledge of persons having access to information contained in the safes in subject's office.

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Will hold this lead in abeyance pending authorization from the Bureau.

Will locate and interview [redacted] former [redacted] of subject in the summer of 1947, for any information concerning her knowledge of persons having access to subject's safe and for the manner in which classified material was maintained by subject.

Will, through established contacts, sources of information, and confidential informants, follow and report subject's activities at Cornell University.

Will maintain contact with Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted]

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ALBANY**

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

ON 09-29-2006

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 1/10/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/28/51; 1/3/52	REPORT MADE BY tl	b6 b7C
TITLE HANS ALBRECHT BETHE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] and [redacted] both of Linden, N.J., identified. Newark indices reflect no information identifiable with either.

AGENCY

REC'D
T FORW.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant Newark [redacted] of known reliability, advised that in July of 1951 the subject telephoned

[redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] at [redacted]

The current Linden, N.J. telephone directory lists telephone number [redacted] for [redacted] of [redacted]. The current Linden City Directory describes [redacted] occupation as "real estate", his residence as above and identifies his [redacted] as [redacted].

A report at the Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, 24 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 8/6/49 reflects the following information regarding [redacted]

Name
Age
Wife
Children
Residence

One

[redacted]
for prior three years

AGENCY **100-0114**
REQ. REC'D **4-23-54**
REP'T FORW. **5-1-54**
BY **Per**

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

S. K. McKee

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
2 - Albany (100-12000)
65 JAN 23 1952

COPY IN FILE

65-60393-16

**RECORDED - 162
INDEXED - 162**

PROPERTY OF FBI

JAN 16 1952

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EX - 102

SECURITY INFORMATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK 65-4331

Employment

321 Westfield Ave., Eliz., N.J.
for prior eight years
Assistant Superintendent
Prudential Life Insurance Co.,
Eliz., N.J. for past 14 years.

Newark indices and records of the Linden, N.J. Police
Department failed to reflect any record identifiable with [REDACTED]

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The above mentioned telephone, city and credit records do
not reflect any listing for a [REDACTED]

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised
however, that [REDACTED] first name is [REDACTED] and that he is employed in
the Experimental Laboratory of the General Aniline Co., Linden, N.J.

Newark indices and records of the Linden, N.J. Police
Department failed to reflect any record identifiable with [REDACTED]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK 65-4331

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

[redacted] of the New York Telephone Co.,
Ithaca New York who furnished information on a confidential basis to
SA [redacted] of New York.

[redacted] pretext telephone call made by SA [redacted]
to telephone No. [redacted]

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b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] 12/12/51, Albany.

SAC, Albany (100-12000)

January 8, 1952

Director, FBI (65-60393)

HANS ALBRICHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Re Albany letter December 12, 1951, and report of SA [redacted] of same date, wherein the Bureau was requested to grant authorization for interviews with [redacted] of Physics Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and [redacted] of Physics at Cornell University, who is indicated as being presently located at the Institute of Numerical Analysis, University of California at Los Angeles, California.

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Your office and the Los Angeles office are herewith authorized to conduct the desired interviews with [redacted] and [redacted] unless information might appear in the files of either of your offices which would make such interviews inadvisable at the present time. These interviews should be limited to determining the extent of their knowledge as to the manner of handling classified documents and material which were retained in the safes of subject Bethe at Cornell University, as well as the identity of the persons known to them to have had access to the material in these safes. They should be specifically interrogated as to their acquaintance with Alfred Sarant, Weldon [redacted] and William Perl, and as to information they might have as to the possibility of any of the foregoing having had access to the material in Bethe's safes. They should also be questioned as to the possible accessibility of these persons to any information relative to the NEPA (Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Airplanes) Project.

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It was noted that reflect indicated that [redacted] was presently at the Institute of Numerical Analysis, University of California at Los Angeles. However, a recent inquiry at the Atomic Energy Commission has developed that as of June, 1951, [redacted] was destined to go to Brazil for a period of one year where he was to serve as an exchange professor at the University of Brazil. It is not known, however, whether he actually did make this trip.

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These interviews should be handled by experienced agents of your office who are familiar with the [redacted] and [redacted] cases, as well as instant matters. The Albany office should make available to the Los Angeles office photographs of Sarant, [redacted] and Perl for exhibition to [redacted] at the time of this interview.

NOTE ON PAGE 1a.

cc: Los Angeles
EFE:mpm

A check has been made of Bufiles relative to [redacted] and Charles Parker Baker, and the results are being set forth hereinafter.

[redacted] was born in NYC [redacted] of American born parents. He received a B.S. degree at MIT in 1939 and Ph.D. at Princeton in 1942. He was appointed [redacted] of Physics at Cornell U. in 1944 and remained there until 1950, when it is indicated he went to the Institute of Numerical Analysis at UCLA.

It is noted [redacted] was one of the [redacted] of the Theoretical Physics Division at Los Alamos during the period that Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs was assigned there. He was, according to Bethe, present at the time Fuchs visited Bethe in Ithaca, NY. Fuchs denied [redacted] participated in espionage. The main case file on [redacted] fails to reflect any information indicating Communist activities or espionage on the part of [redacted]. He has been interviewed a number of previous occasions in connection with the [redacted] and Fuchs cases, as well as a number of AEA investigations.

(100-344431; 116-26773)

Baker was born Leominster, Mass., February 8, 1910. He received a B.A. in Physics from Denison U., Granville, Ohio, in 1933, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in physics from Cornell U. in 1940. Baker is presently an Assistant Professor in the Laboratory of Nuclear Physics at Cornell U.

While the main case file on Baker fails to reflect any indication of CP or espionage activities, it was noted that in connection with the case entitled [redacted] et al; AEA and TGP, Baker admitted having taken 3 small pieces of uranium from Los Alamos which he subsequently returned. Baker has been previously interviewed on several occasions and found to be cooperative.

(116-22591; 117-614-174)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/21/52

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1974)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDSUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - RDATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
*ms 1-1*Relet to Albany from Director 12/12/51. Rerep of
SA [redacted] dated at Albany 12/12/51.The Baltimore Office files contain no identifiable
information with respect to [redacted]
[redacted]b6
b7C

The Baltimore Office will make neighborhood inquiry to identify this individual and the Washington Field Office is requested to check its indices and to check with the Credit Bureau of Washington for identifying information.

FXJ:fw

cc - Washington Field
Albany (100-12000)

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

EX-125

59 JAN 29 1952
103
*83**OK*

SAC, ALBANY (100-12000)

January 15, 1952

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60393)

HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 12/12/51 wherein you suggested that the Bureau arrange with NEPA (Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft organization) and/or the Atomic Energy Commission to have one of their representatives inspect the contents of the safe in Bethe's office for the purpose of obtaining all information contained therein with reference to the receipt and disposition of classified documents and material.

In this respect, a discussion was had with [redacted] b6 [redacted] of the Security Division, Atomic Energy Commission, b7C it was determined that such inspection at the present time would serve no purpose unless information was available indicating that a certain specific classified document was believed missing from Bethe's possession. It was pointed out that Inspectors of AEC had made periodic security surveys of Bethe as a facility since 1947 and these survey reports have reflected that Bethe's manner of handling classified documents was satisfactory and that there has been no indication of any missing documents. In addition, it was stated that AEC had received from Bethe a complete inventory of all classified documents in his possession as of February 18, 1949, and June 1, 1950. Their next inventory from Bethe is due around March, 1952. b6 b7C

For your information, these inventories furnished by Bethe included the following: date of document, description and reference, copy number, sender, and classification. In the event your office desires copies of the afore-mentioned inventories submitted by subject Bethe, arrangements will be made to secure same from AEC. It is noted, however, that AEC does not make any check to verify that all classified documents known to have been made available to Bethe are accounted for in these inventories, but customarily relies on the facility's statement that none are missing and on their spot check made at the time of a security survey of the facility. b6 b7C

A review has been made of the pertinent portions of the reports covering the various security surveys made of Bethe's office and it was noted that according to the reports, Bethe at no time maintained any charge out system for classified documents in his

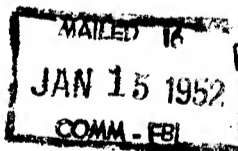
cc: New York (65-15836)
 Knoxville

EFE:hc

Discussion concerning this matter on 1/3/52 with

[redacted] and [redacted] of the

Security Division, AEC.



RECORDED

JAN 25 1952

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65 FEB 1 1952

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alden _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

possession due to the very limited distribution thereof and the fact that all work relative thereto was performed in his own office. It was indicated, however, that since April, 1950, a classified document register has been utilized with respect to all incoming and outgoing documents, this register being maintained in chronological order in accordance with the date of receipt of the transmittal of each document. There is being set forth hereinafter for your information certain pertinent information as extracted from instant AEC security survey reports. The latest security survey report dated October 9, 1951, which was submitted by [redacted] of the New York AEC Operational Office, reflected that Hans Albrecht Bethe was classed as a "C" facility and is presently serving under four contracts in the following capacity: (1) responsible reviewer for Oak Ridge, (2) consultant on theoretical physics for Los Alamos, (3) consultant with General Electric Company, Schenectady, for Hanford, (4) consultant on theoretical physics for Brookhaven National Laboratory.

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At the time of this October survey one [redacted] was listed as serving in the capacity of [redacted] to Bethe on the latter's Los Alamos work. This report reflected that [redacted] together with [redacted] both of whom have "Q" clearances from AEC, had access to Bethe's AEC safe cabinet, but only Bethe himself had access to the NEPA safe cabinet.

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The security survey report of March 21, 1951, submitted by [redacted] of the New York AEC Operational Office, reflected that the same persons had access to the AEC and NEPA safes as indicated in the October report. It was mentioned, however, that Dr. Phillip Morrison was using the lower drawer in Bethe's AEC safe cabinet for the storage of various Oak Ridge classified documents charged to Morrison, but that he, Morrison, only secures access to these documents through [redacted]

At the time of the security survey on September 28, 1950, which was likewise made by [redacted] only [redacted] and Bethe had access to the AEC safe cabinet. This report noted that only Bethe had access to the NEPA cabinet.

The April 20, 1950, security survey report submitted by [redacted] of the New York AEC Operational Office, showed that the same persons had access to safe cabinets as indicated heretofore in the September, 1950, report. At the time of this survey it was noted that Bethe neither maintained a charge

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out system for classified documents nor a document register for incoming or outgoing classified material.

The security survey report for October 20, 1949, was the first of such reports which reflected that Bethe was utilizing two safe cabinets, the one for his AEC material, to which he and [] had access, and the other for his NEPA material, to which only he, Bethe, had access.

There are being listed hereinafter the dates of previous security survey reports by AEC representatives, together with the identities of the persons listed therein as having had access to Bethe's safe cabinet in which he retained all of his classified material prior to the receipt of the second safe cabinet on or about October 20, 1949:

November 16, 1948, [] and Bethe;
May 17, 1948, [] and Bethe;
July 30, 1947, [] and Bethe;
July 11, 1947, [] and Bethe.

It is noted that the above information relative to the identities of persons having access to Bethe's safe cabinets is not entirely consistent with the statement of [] as reflected in the report of Special Agent [] dated December 12, 1951, at Albany, New York.

The information appearing on page 16 of Agent [] report relative to the receipt of classified material by [] through a special courier from Los Alamos was of considerable interest to representatives of AEC. They requested that [] the source of this information, be further interrogated concerning this matter, and particularly with reference to her recollection as to the exact or approximate date of this incident. The New York Office is therefore requested to reinterview [] at an early date for the purpose of obtaining more detailed information relative to this matter.

With respect to the classified NEPA material which may have been made available to Bethe, it was ascertained that the desired information as to Bethe's maintenance of any charge out records, document registers, or his submission of inventories can be secured through an appropriate check at either the NEPA Office at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, or possibly the Air Force Office at Oak Ridge, which latter office exercised certain inspection responsibility over the NEPA project. Accordingly, the Knoxville Office is

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requested to make an immediate check to determine the availability of such information, and if inspection or other type reports as to Bethe's office are located they should be examined for information along the same lines as mentioned in this letter. In view of the Bureau's present interest in determining whether NEPA data was made available to the Soviets through the Rosenberg network it is further desired that photostatic copies of any available inventories of classified NEPA documents in the possession of Bethe be made and furnished to the Bureau.

For the information of the Knoxville Office, the Bureau has received information through David Greenglass, confessed Soviet agent, and through a confidential informant of unknown reliability to the effect that late in 1948 or early in 1949 Rosenberg had secured the mathematics of the NEPA project. As a result of this information considerable investigation has been conducted in an effort to determine the possible source and the exact nature of the NEPA data which may have come into Rosenberg's possession. Inasmuch as it is known that Bethe was in possession of numerous reports relative to this project the above check is being requested on the possibility that such data may have been secured through Bethe by either Alfred Sarant or [redacted] both of whom were acquainted with Bethe at Cornell University and are suspected of being members of the Rosenberg espionage network.

The above investigation should be given your prompt attention and all reports should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination. The Albany Division is origin in instant case.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
ON 09-29-2006FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ALBANY

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 28 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/28, 29/51; 1/2, 7, 10, 11, 14/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b6 JR07CEH
TITLE HANS ALBRECHT BETHE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE -- R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

INS records reflect subject born Strasbourg, France (Germany) 7/2/06. Immigrated to U.S. as German subject February 8, 1935, to accept Physics Professorship at Cornell University. Made subsequent summer visits to Germany 1935-1938. Married [REDACTED] also a German emigrant, September 14, 1939. [REDACTED] of German Physicist, emigrated to U.S. April 30, 1936, and attended Smith College. Subject and wife naturalized 3/1/41 and 10/3/41 respectively. Passport records indicate subject made one and six month visits to Europe April 2 and June 1, 1948, on business and vacation and three month trip to Europe June, 1951, on pleasure and business under sponsorship of ONR.

[REDACTED] AEC, recommended publication of H-bomb article by BETHE be suppressed during March, 1950, considering the article in light of BETHE's prominent association with AEC (AEC Consultant) would reflect unfairly on the purpose of the commission. [REDACTED] considered incident poor judgment on BETHE's part but has no doubt as to BETHE's sincerity and loyalty. Subject reportedly was leader of a group of prominent physicists who held a press conference at NYC Physical Society meeting in February, 1950, urging a U.S. declaration against using the H-bomb first in any future warfare. Records of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

HANS H. Bethe

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED - 51 INDEXED - 51 65-160393-20 JAN 29 1952 6-72
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (Encl.) 3 - Albany (100-12000) (Encl.) 2 - Washington Field (65-6064)		
COPY IN FILE		

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63 FEB 14 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

65 FEB 11 1952

FEB 5 12 38 PM '52
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AGENCY 1-CC ONT
REQ. REC'D 24-23-58
REF ID 557-58
BY Ay 5-2-58

other government agencies, and Visa Division, State Department, contain no additional pertinent information.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Central records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that subject applied for a non-quota visa at Stuttgart, Germany, January 3, 1935, under the name of HANS BETHE. An application thereof furnished the following information. Birth place - Strasbourg, France, (Germany), July 2, 1906. Residence - Guzenbach Strasse Number 27 Baden-Baden, Germany, December, 1934, to date of application. It indicates that he previously resided in Rome, February to June, 1932; Munich, Germany, June to October, 1932; Tubingen, Germany, November, 1932, to April, 1933; Munich, May to August, 1933; Manchester, England, September, 1933, to 1934; and Bristol, England, October to December, 1934. He indicates that his profession is that of a Professor, and that he desires to immigrate to the United States to accept employment as a Physics Professor at Cornell University to remain permanently. He lists his parents as ALBRECHT BETHE of Frankfurt, and ANNE BETHE of Baden-Baden, both Germany. The above application reflects a certification of subject's arrival at New York City, February 8, 1935, aboard the S.S. Albert Ballin. ^{b6}

^{b7C}
Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflected additionally that the subject filed a Declaration of Intention at Ithaca, New York, November 6, 1940, at which time he listed his residence as 104 Northway Road, Ithaca, New York. Therein he identifies his [redacted] s [redacted] who was born at Munich, Germany, [redacted] and whom he married at New Rochelle, New York, September 11, 1939. Witnesses listed therein are [redacted] and [redacted] both indicated to be [redacted] at Ithaca, New York. *A. Bethe*

The above records reflect that the subject received Certificate of Naturalization Number 5079504 at Ithaca, New York, March 1, 1941, and that he then resided at 104 Northway Road, Ithaca.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service file pertinent to BETHE reflects that the following re-entry permits were issued to him prior to his naturalization:

(1). Number 1044569 on January 15, 1935, to permit a two-and-one-half-month visit to Germany, England, and possibly Switzerland to visit relatives and "possibly some laboratories in Europe". The permit bears a certification of return at New York City, September 24, 1935.

(2). Permit Number 1167068 issued July 16, 1936, to permit a two-and-one-half-month visit to relatives in Germany and Switzerland. Subject's residence was then listed as 212 Kelvin Place, Ithaca, New York. The permit bears a certification of return to the United States September 29, 1936, through the Port of New York.

(3). Permit Number 1166310 issued July 16, 1937, to permit a two-month visit with relatives in Germany and Switzerland. The permit reflects his return through the Port of New York, September 26, 1937. b6 b7C

(4). Number 1215541 issued July 8, 1938, to permit a visit with parents and friends in England and Germany. Such permit reflects the subject's re-entry September 25, 1938, at New York City.

Central records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that the subject's [redacted] received a quota immigration visa at Stuttgart, Germany, April 2, 1936, under the name of [redacted]. In application thereof she states that she was born in Munich, Germany, [redacted] and lists her residence as [redacted] 1930 to date. She lists her parents as Professor PETER PAUL EWALD, indicated to be a physicist, and ELLA EWALD, indicating that she plans to enter the United States at New York at which time she will be destined to [redacted]

[redacted] for permanent residence. The above record identifies her arrival at New York City, April 30, 1936, aboard the S.S. Washington at which time she was in possession of a German passport number 12011 issued at Stuttgart, Germany, December 16, 1932.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect additionally that the subject's [redacted] filed a Petition for Naturalization at Ithaca, New York, October 3, 1941, under the name of [redacted] at which time she listed her address as [redacted]

[redacted] Witnesses thereon were listed as [redacted] and [redacted]

Immigration and Naturalization Service records reflect additionally that she was naturalized November 18, 1941, at Ithaca, New York, receiving Certificate Number 5213470.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records further reflect that prior to naturalization subject's [redacted] made an application for a re-entry permit May 23, 1939, under the name of [redacted] to permit a two-month visit to England for a visit with her parents. She indicated that during her absence she would reside at [redacted] Therein she listed her own address as [redacted] New York, and further indicated that she was a student. In answer to place of employment she listed Northampton, Massachusetts, (Smith College). Therein she notes that she had previously filed a Declaration of Intention January 26, 1937, at Greensboro, North Carolina. b6
b7C

Re-entry permit number [redacted] was issued to the subject's [redacted] May 23, 1939. Thereon her return to the United States September 5, 1939, is certified.

Records of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that Passport Number 180508 was issued to the subject in the name of HANS ALBRECHT BETHE March 30, 1948. In application thereof subject indicated that he desired to leave the United States about April 2 and again on June 1, 1948, for two trips of one month and six months duration. He indicated that on the first trip he intended to visit in Belgium, and on the second trip to visit England, Switzerland, France, and possibly Germany on business and for the purpose of visiting relatives.

The above file reflects additionally that Passport Number 427613 was issued to the subject May 3, 1951, to permit him to make a three-month visit to England, France, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy for business and pleasure. He indicated his plan to depart from New York City June 15, 1951, via Pan American Airlines.

In connection with the above passport it is noted that records contain a letter of May 7, 1951, from the Office of Chief of Naval Operations advising that a letter of authorization had been issued to BETHE to permit him to enter all areas under Naval control. The letter further noted that BETHE at all times during his absence would operate under direct Naval control, and requested that his passport also provide for permission to proceed to Denmark, Germany, and England. Subject letter noted that he was

a civilian technician supplied to the Navy under contract with Cornell University of direct interest to the Office of Naval Research.

[redacted] of the Atomic Energy Commission, advised that he had been acquainted with BETHE for several years and knew him as a prominent physicist who had been actively associated with the Atomic Energy Program in the past and is currently a consultant to AEC.

[redacted] recalled that during March, 1950, BETHE had mailed [redacted] an advance copy of an article concerning the hydrogen bomb, which article BETHE indicated was to be published in a forthcoming issue of "The Scientific American". [redacted] advised that he had been on vacation around this time and that the article did not come to his attention until shortly prior to the April publication date of the above periodical. [redacted] stated, upon reading the advance copy of the article, he noted that it contained material and opinions which had been previously published and expressed concerning United States interest in the hydrogen bomb. He stated that it appeared to him that the article contained no information which could not have been written by other qualified scientists not necessarily associated with the AEC Program. He stated, however, that as he considered the article, he felt that in view of BETHE's prominence with the AEC Program that the article might thus reflect unfairly on the purpose of the Commission. [redacted] stated that, therefore, he recommended that the publication of the article in its advance form be immediately suppressed. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] stated that thereafter he gave further attention to the article, making certain recommendations as to deletions and revisions which he felt would avoid any unfair reflection and in turn submitted such recommendations to BETHE.

[redacted] stated that in light of BETHE's association with the AEC Program at that time that he [redacted] felt that BETHE used poor judgment in proposing publication of the article as it stood in the advance copy. [redacted] stated, however, that he felt that BETHE was prompted completely by a sincerity of opinion, and that the instance concerning this article as well as other association with BETHE had never caused him to have any doubt as to BETHE's loyalty. He cited as an example that he had recently recommended BETHE for an additional assignment of interest to the Los Alamos facility of AEC.

It is noted that an article which appeared in the New York Times of February 5, 1950, by-lined by WILLIAM L. LAURENCE, reported that on the previous day HANS A. BETHE, together with twelve other physicists, had held a news conference in which they urged the United States to make a declaration to never use the hydrogen bomb in warfare unless used first against the United States. The article noted that the group was among attendants of the annual New York meeting of the American Physical Society at Columbia University.

The article further quotes BETHE as stating "Until we have international control we cannot afford not to have the hydrogen bomb."

"It will be very difficult for the United States to disregard its own resolution to develop the bomb. On the other hand, it will be very difficult for Russia to use the H-bomb in the face of our (the United States) declaration." b2 b7D

BETHE is further quoted therein as stating "A large part of the peril lies in the uncontrolled use of the hydrogen bomb, but the peril is much greater in the absence of a resolution not to use it except when forced to do so. There can be only one justification for our development of the hydrogen bomb, and that is to prevent its use."

In addition to BETHE, the above article identified the following physicists as in attendance in connection with the press conference: GEORGE B. PEGRAM, Columbia University; SAMUEL K. ALLISON, University of Chicago; BRUNO ROSSI, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; KENNETH T. BAINBRIDGE, Harvard; CHARLES E. LAURISTEN, Kellogg Rad-lab, California Institute of Technology; VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF, MIT; F. WHEELER LOOMIS, University of Illinois; ROBERT B. BRODE, University of California; MILTON G. WHITE, Princeton University; FREDERICK SEITZ, University of Illinois; and M. A. TUVE, Carnegie Institute of Washington, D.C.

A check of the records of [] and [] other government agencies, and the Visa Division, State Department, located; no additional pertinent information in connection with this matter.

WFO 65-6064

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

Two copies of photograph of ^CHANS BETHE.

ENCLOSURE TO ALBANY:

Two copies of photograph of HANS ^{Bethe} BETHE.

CARD

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-6064

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-15-01 BY 60322 JED



b2
b6
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REFERENCE: Report of  at Albany, December 12, 1951. *ser. 15*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

ANS ALBRECHT BETHE
SPIONAGE - R

65-6064

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

Two photographs of subject

RECEIVED

SECRET

RECEIVED

65-60292-20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE '09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW



HANS A. BETHE

Born: 7/2/06, Germany

Height: 5 feet, 11 in.

Weight: 190 pounds.

Eyes: Blue.

Hair: Black.

Build: Heavy

Occupation: Physicist

Citizen: Naturalized U.S.

Photo: Passport - 1951.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

□ 65-60393-20

RECORDED - 78

65-60393 - 21

~~SECRET AIR COURIER~~

Date: March 5, 1952
To: Legal Attache
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
ON 09-29-2006

EX - 3 From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

For your information, the Bureau is conducting a discreet investigation concerning the activities of Hans Albrecht Bethe, a well-known nuclear physicist, who is presently serving as a professor in the Physics Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. This investigation was initiated on the basis of information made available by David Greenglass, confessed Soviet espionage agent, to the effect that pursuant to instructions received from Julius Rosenberg, convicted Soviet espionage agent, he had furnished the name of Bethe to the Soviets as a possible espionage recruit. It is further noted that through a confidential informant of unknown reliability it was learned that Rosenberg allegedly made a statement that Alfred Sarant, a suspected member of the Rosenberg espionage network, had an excellent contact at Cornell University, whose name was indicated as being Professor Bethe or Beth (phonetic), and who is believed identical with subject Bethe. It is pointed out that both Bethe and Sarant, at the time of their previous interviews, admitted their mutual acquaintance at Cornell University.

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As a result of the investigation conducted to date, no information has been developed reflecting that Bethe was engaged in either subversive or espionage activities. It was developed, however, and verified by Bethe's own admissions that he, Bethe, has been acquainted since 1934 with Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, British scientist, who was convicted of Soviet espionage, and that Bethe was in contact with Fuchs at Los Alamos, as well as at Ithaca, New York, and England (Harwell), as late as 1948 and 1949.

In connection with this investigation an effort has been made to determine the identity of all persons who had access to Bethe's two safes at Cornell University, wherein he kept his confidential and classified AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) and NRC (Nuclear Energy and Regulation of Airplane) documents. It is of particular interest to

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

of - Albany (100-10000)
FOREIGN SERVICE DESK
MAR 10 1952

NOTE: A check has been made of Bufiles relative to [redacted] but no identifiable subversive data concerning him was located therein.

26 MAR 13 1952 COMM - FBI

W102 W101

ascertain whether Sarant or [redacted] [redacted] accompanied Sarant on his flight from the United States, may have had access to the information in the safes, and to this end interviews are being conducted with various persons who are known to have legitimately had access to either of Bethe's safes, and who were associated with Bethe in the Physics Laboratory at Cornell University.

Accordingly, the Bureau is desirous of having [redacted] a [redacted] at the Physics Laboratory, Cornell University, interviewed concerning this matter. It was learned, however, that [redacted] is presently [redacted] at Centre d'Etudes de Recherches Physiques, address Caixa, Postal 45, Rio de Janeiro, and he is expected to remain there until the Fall term, 1952.

It is, therefore, desired that you arrange to interview [redacted] in Rio de Janeiro concerning this matter. It is desired, however, to limit this interview to determining the extent of [redacted] knowledge to the manner of Bethe's handling classified documents and material retained in his safes at Cornell University, as well as the identity of all persons known by him to have had access to the material in the safes. He should be specifically interrogated as to Bethe's acquaintance with Alfred Sarant and [redacted] and as to any information he might have as to the possibility that either of these individuals had access to any material in Bethe's safes and specifically, to any material maintained by Bethe in connection with the latter's work on the NEPA project. b6 b7C

It is requested that during this interview every effort be made to prevent the disclosure of the fact that this investigation concerns Bethe himself, and that if possible [redacted] be left with the impression that this inquiry is related to the investigation of Alfred Sarant.

In order that you might be in possession of full information as to the results of the Sarant investigation, there is being enclosed herewith a memorandum which was prepared by the Bureau for dissemination purposes on September 24, 1951.

It is requested that you give this matter your most expeditious attention.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60393)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (65-5423)

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE February 5, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Re Albany letter to Bureau dated January 8, 1952.

Investigation at University of California, Los Angeles, fails to reflect [redacted] ever employed at this university; however, he did maintain an office at the Institute of Numerical Analysis, University of California at Los Angeles approximately two years ago.

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Records of the Dean of Faculty, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, reflect [redacted] is a [redacted] at this institution on leave and presently [redacted] at Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, address Caixa, Postal 46, Rio de Janeiro, where he will remain until the Fall term, 1952. The records of the California Institute of Technology reflect [redacted] is expected to return at the University in the Fall of 1952.

RUC UACB.

AMSD

WHS:JEM

cc: Albany (100-12000) (AMSD)

RECORDED - 56

INDEXED - 56

EX-130

FEB

65-60393-21

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let Legat Rio de Janeiro
re - Albany
3/5/52
EJB:me

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60393)

DATE: Feb. 8, 1952

FROM : SAC KNOXVILLE (65-519)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet to Albany 1/15/52.

Inquiry has been made at ANP Project, formerly NEPA Project, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and it has been determined that there is a document register at that installation reflecting documents which have been available to subject. It has also been ascertained that there was an inventory made at one time by an official of the former NEPA Project regarding the documents in possession of the subject. This NEPA official is not presently available for interview but will return to Oak Ridge within the next week, at which time he will be contacted relative to this inventory.

Meantime, arrangements have been made to obtain a photostatic copy of the document register, and a report reflecting the results of examinations of these records will be submitted in the near future.

TAS:id

cc: Albany (100-12000)
cc: New York (65-15836)

RECORDED - 13

EX - 6

65-60393-22

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, WFO (65-6064)
 SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE,
 ESPIONAGE - R.

DATE: February 14, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Re Baltimore let dated January 21, 1952.

Relet requested Washington Field Office to check indices and the
 Credit Bureau for identifying information pertaining to [REDACTED]

Indices of the WFO contain no information identifiable with
 BIRNBATUM.

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Records of the Credit Bureau contain a report of September 18, 1950,
 identifying [REDACTED] and his [REDACTED] as residents at the
 above address since June 15, 1950. Such information indicates that he was
 born [REDACTED] and formerly resided at [REDACTED]

Such records state that he is a [REDACTED]
 employed by the United States Public Health Service, Cancer Division, since
 September 1, 1950. He is further identified as a graduate of the University
 of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, June, 1950. He stated that he was in
 the military service from 1942 to 1946.

JRC:DDJ

cc: Baltimore (65-1974)
 Albany (100-12000)

RECORDED - 160

INDEXED - 160

65-6064-23

245

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/18/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/29; 2/1, 4, 5/52	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE HANS ALERECHE BETHE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

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b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGENCY _____
REQ'D _____
REP'T FORM _____
BY _____

An Individual Document Record of Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Co., NEPA Division, Oak Ridge, Tenn., for classified documents in possession of subject obtained. USAF Security Survey Reports, documents, registers, or inventories are presently in custody of Provost Marshal's representative, Dayton, Ohio. NEPA Security Survey Reports presently in custody of Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp., Hagerstown, Md., Photostatic copies of above Individual Document Record obtained.

- RUC -

AGENCY *100-050*
REQ. REC'D *11-5-52*
REP'T FORM *13-8-52*
BY *J.F.G.*

AGENCY *100-0116* DETAILS: AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent and the writer:

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP
ON 08-29-2006

Bureau of Aeronautics, Liaison Office, S-50 Area; A.N.P. Project, advised that the NEPA Project at Oak Ridge had been terminated as of June 30, 1951, and the U. S. Air Force contractor, Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp., upon termination of the contract, had transferred their records to their home office in Hagerstown, Maryland.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>C. R. Sancy</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">COPY IN FILE</div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">COPIES OF THIS REPORT</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 - Bureau (encl.) (65-60392) 3 - Albany (encl.) (100-12000) 2 - Baltimore 2 - Cincinnati 1 - New York (info.) (65-15836) 2 - Knoxville (65-519) 		<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">165-60392-24</div> <div style="font-weight: bold;">FEB 20 1952</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">RECORDED-37</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">INDEXED-37</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">EX-83</div>
		<div style="font-weight: bold; transform: rotate(-15deg);">STAT SECT.</div>	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

63 MAR 13 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KX 65-519

[redacted] made available two photostatic copies of Dr. HANS ALBRECHT BETHE's Individual Document Record, which was one of the document records used by the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Co., NEPA Project, to account for documents issued to their consultants. [redacted] noted that according to the above document record the subject had returned all documents that had been submitted to him. It is noted that this record indicates that the first document was assigned to the subject on September 23, 1946, and the last of his documents was returned to the NEPA Project on October 1, 1951.

[redacted] further advised that the above document record is the only record or inventory retained at the present A.N.P. Project, formerly NEPA Project, which would indicate what documents Dr. BETHE had in his possession at any given time.

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[redacted] further advised that the U. S. Air Force representative who had been responsible for certain inspections of sub-contractors was [redacted]

[redacted] and that it was his understanding that [redacted] upon leaving Oak Ridge had placed his records in the Provost Marshal's office at the Dayton, Ohio, Air Base. [redacted] recalled that [redacted] had conducted a survey or inventory of the subject's office at Utica, New York, during the continuation of the NEPA contract.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer:

[redacted]
General Electric Co., A.N.P. Project, [redacted]
[redacted] for Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp., NEPA Project, advised that he has no charge-out records, document registers, or inventories in his possession. [redacted] stated that at the conclusion of the NEPA contract he had forwarded all of his records to the home office of the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp. in Hagerstown, Maryland.

KX 65-519

[] recalled that approximately three years ago he had made an internal survey of the subject's facility at Jtica, New York, and it was his recollection that Dr. BETHE had used a particular room for the sole purpose of working on classified material for the NEPA Project. Subsequently, [] furnished to Dr. BETHE a combination three-door cabinet in which Dr. BETHE was to keep his classified documents which related to the NEPA Project. [] further recalled that a document register was used by the subject prior to April, 1950, and that this register was a register for NEPA documents only. [] said that he had not made a document inventory at the time of his internal survey, nor could he recall whether or not Dr. BETHE had made an inventory of the documents in his possession during the period covered by the NEPA contract. He said that it would not have been necessary for the subject to maintain any charge-out records, because it would have been necessary for the subject to clear with NEPA Security before he could permit others to use the material or documents.

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ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU AND ALBANY:

One photostatic copy of the Individual Document Record secured from []

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

KX 65-519

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

For the information of the Cincinnati and Baltimore offices, the Bureau has received information through DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet agent, and through an informant of unknown reliability to the effect that early in 1949 or late in 1948 ROSENBERG had secured the mathematics of the NEPA Project. As a result considerable investigation is being conducted to determine the possible source and the exact nature of the information. The Bureau has requested that a check be made of the possibility that such data may have been secured through BETHE by either ALFRED SARANT or [REDACTED] both of whom were acquainted with BETHE at Cornell University, and are suspected of being members of the ROSENBERG espionage network.

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Investigation should be given prompt attention, and all reports should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

LEADS

✓ THE CINCINNATI DIVISION

AT DAYTON, OHIO:

Will make an appropriate check at the U. S. Air Force Provost Marshal's office, Dayton, to determine BETHE's maintenance of any charge-out records, document registers, or his submittance of inventories. It should be noted that the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] exercised certain inspection responsibilities over the NEPA Project. Photostatic copies of any available inventories of classified NEPA documents in possession of BETHE should be made and furnished to the Bureau.

✓ THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND:

KX 65-519

*covered
on 24*

Will make an appropriate check at the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp. to ascertain information as to BETHE's maintainance of any charge-out records, document registers, or inventories which had been forwarded to the NEPA office at Oak Ridge. Photostatic copies of any available inventories of classified documents in the possession of BETHE should be made and furnished to the Bureau.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany dated January 15, 1952.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

ENCLOSURE

65-60393-24

ENCLOSURE

INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENT RECORD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

NAME Bethe, H.

COMPANY Cornell University

LAST FIRST INITIAL

DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF DOCUMENT	COPY NO.	COPIES IN SERIES	SERIES	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RET. OR TRANS.
	Ltr. re: Cross Sections	A. Katlitinsky	6-20-47	1	6	A		10/1/51
NEPA-1536	Void Theory of Ducts	W. G. Bouricous	8-24-50	22	25	"	9-29-50	10/1/51
NEPA-1522	Initial Program of ANP Critical Experiments		8-21-50	2	23	B	9-12-50	5-7-51
NEPA 1587	Nepe Project Progress Report for the Period							
	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1950		10/1/50	58	165	A	12/5/50	
1689	Nepe Proj. Prog. Rpt. for Period Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 50		1/1/51	91	165	A	2/20/51	10/1/51
	Summary of the Statistical Analysis		2-26-51	3	50	A		5-7-51
	Remarks on the Statistical Analysis							
	Nepe Project Progress Report for the Period		5-4-51					5-7-51
	Summary of the Statistical Analysis		5-28-51					5-7-51
649-5EL-2	Summary of the Statistical Analysis		6-27-51					5-7-51
	NEPA-5EL-2		1-12-51					5-7-51

INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENT RECORD

CORNELL U^{NY}
LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR STUDIES
ITHACA, NEW YORK

NAME BETHE, HANS DR.
LAST FIRST INITIAL

COMPANY NEPA CONSULTANT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

TITLE

DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF DOCUMENT	COPY NO.	COPIES IN SERIES	SERIES	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RET. OR TRANS.
NEPA 2	NEPA Rpt. no. 2A (addendum no. 1)		1-1-47	41	75	A		5-7-51
NEPA 2	Proof Copy of NEPA No. 2.		8-30-46	1	65	A	9-23-46	5-7-51
NEPA 3	Part II of NEPA Subcontract Program.		1-1-47	41	75	A	1-24-47	5-7-51
NEPA 3	Prosim. Study of application of N.E. to Aircraft (Part I)		1-1-47	41	75	A	2-24-47	11
NEPA 4	NEPA Technical Report		5-15-47	2	5	PROOF	5-16-47	5-7-51
NEPA 4	"Abridged" - Progress Report to Member Cos.		5-15-47	34	40	A	6-6-47	5-7-51
NEPA 6	Criticality and Control		10-1-48	74	100	A	1-14-49	5-7-51
211-BCR-3	Meeting of the Board of Consultants, Wash., D.C.		1-28-47	55	60	A	4-17-47	5-7-51
282-BCR-4	Minutes of the Meeting of Board of Consultants		7-2-47	56	64	B	12-19-47	5-7-51
391-BCA-5	Special Materials		12-1-47	52	60	A	1-2-48	5-7-51
610-BCR-6	Minutes of meeting of Board of Consultants		1-22-48	52	75	A	9-9-48	5-7-51
851-SR-6	Neutron Cross Sections		1-15-48	46	50	A	1-31-48	5-7-51
1200-BCR-10	NEPA Project Progress Report for the Period of July 1-31, 1949		9-1-49	10	15	A	11-28-49	5-7-51
1202-BCR-11	NEPA Project Progress Report for Period of 8-1 to 8-31, 1949		9-1-49	9	15	A	12-6-49	5-7-51
1229-SR-19	Optimum Shield		11-10-49	21	30	A	1-9-50	10/1/51
LEXP-1	Nuclear Powered Flight		9-1-48	47	110	A	12-31-48	10/1/51
1227-BCR-12	NEPA Project Progress Report for Period 9-1 thru 9-30-49		10-1-49	10	15	A	1-19-50	5-7-51
NEPA NO. 7	Insight Requirements for Nuclear Power		12-49	55	86	A	1-25-50	5-7-51

INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENT RECORD

NAME

COMPANY

LAST

FIRST

INITIAL

DOCUMENT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF DOCUMENT	COPY NO.	COPIES IN SERIES	SERIES	DATE ASSIGNED	DATE RET. OR TRANS.
1281-IPR-51	NEPA Project Program Report For Period 10-1-49 Thru 12-31-49		1-1-50	9	15	C	2-7-50	5-1-51
1297-STR-2	The Importance of Device Scatter in the Design of a Reactor Shield		2-27-50	25	26	A	3-21-50	10/1/51
1096-STR-20	Scatter in a Reactor Shield		2-20-50	25	26	A	3-21-50	10/1/51
1	Letter - Summary to Belcher - Experiments in Physics Program		2-4-49	1	3	A	9-15-49	10/1/51
134-IPR-51	Neptunium Prog. Rpt. for the period 1-1-50 - 3-31-50		5-1-50	68	150	A	5-5-50	10/1/51
	Letter to Dr. Belcher		2-20-49	1	6	A	unknown	
1365-STR-25	A Method for Optimizing an Aircraft Shield		1-12-50	27	28	A	6-2-50	10/1/51
1734-REC-13	Minutes of the Members Co. Board of Consultants Meeting - 2-9-50		6-1-50	49	125	A	6-23-50	5-1-51
1469	Subdivision of Radiation Tolerance in a Certain Type Aircraft Shield		7-5-50	25	25	A	7-19-50	10/1/51
1484	Neptunium Prog. Rpt. for 4-1-50 - 6-30-50		7-1-50	84	160	A	8-2-50	5-7-51
1518	Subdivision of Radiation Tolerance in a Certain Type Aircraft Shield		8-2-50	27	27	A	8/10/50	10/1/51
1442	Characteristics of Shielded Reactors for Low Cooled Reactors		4-1-50	37	39	A	8-30-50	10/1/51
149-2-34	Shield Design Subsection Meeting		1-15-49	6	9	A	2-15-49	10/9/51

COMPANY Cornell University Lab. of Nuclear
Ithaca, New York. Studies

FC-196.3 (3-49)

65 60393-24

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
ON 09-29-2006

This case originated at ALBANY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CINCINNATI, OHIO	3-13-52	2-27-52	[REDACTED]
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
HANS ALBERECHT BETHE			ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

3/27/52
1cc McWhorter
1cc AEC

AGENCY
REQ. R. 4-23-52
REP'T 5-7-52
BY 2-23-52

[REDACTED] Air Provost
Marshal's Office, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio
advised [REDACTED] was Air Provost Marshal
Representative for NEPA Project, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
[REDACTED] returned to Wright-Patterson AFB February, 1951,
but did not bring any NEPA records with him. [REDACTED]
presently assigned Savannah River Operations Office,
Augusta, Ga. [REDACTED] advised his office had inspection
report of facility of BETHE in which it was stated that
an itemized list of restricted data documents charged
out to BETHE had been balanced against physical inventory
and all documents were in order. [REDACTED] advised if
document record or inventory of documents issued [REDACTED]
were maintained by [REDACTED] same would have been turned
over to Southern Air Procurement District Office, Ft.
Worth, Texas at time of termination of NEPA Project, as
that office had jurisdiction over NEPA Project.

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b7C

- RUC

AGENCY 1cc - OGD
REQ. REC'D 11-5-53
REP'T FORW. 12-8-53
BY JEG - JEH

APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT
FORWARDED: Charles W. Brown IN CHARGE

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COPY IN FILE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- (5) - Bureau (65-60392) (RM)
- 3 - Albany (100-12000) (Encl.) (RM) (Ret. Rec. Requested)
- 2 - Dallas (RM)
- 2 - Savannah (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info.) (65-15836) (RM)
- 2 - Cincinnati (65-1839)

MAR 21 1952

RECORDED 167

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MAR 29 1952

Cin. #65-1839

DETAILS:

[redacted], Air Provost Marshal's Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, advised that [redacted] had been the [redacted] in the capacity of the Security Officer for the NEPA Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. [redacted] returned to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio in February, 1951, several months prior to the time the NEPA Project was terminated, but did not bring any of the NEPA records with him. [redacted] was transferred from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio on November 9, 1951, to the Savannah River Operations Office, Augusta, Georgia.

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b7C

[redacted] advised that it was doubtful in his mind that [redacted] would have maintained an individual Document Record in connection with the documents used by Doctor HANS ALBRECHT BETHE in his work with the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Company, NEPA Project, to account for documents issued to him. If such a document record or inventory was maintained by [redacted] it would have been turned over to the Southern Air Procurement District Office at Fort Worth, Texas, as the NEPA Project was under the jurisdiction of that office.

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b7C

The only information on file at the Air Provost Marshal's Office, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, in this connection, is a report of a security inspection survey of the facility of Doctor HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, located at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, by [redacted] dated January 17, 1950, which was given the rating of "Satisfactory - Good". Section "D", "Storage of Classified Material", of this report states in part as follows; "The Prime Contractor furnished the Air Provost Marshal Representative an itemized list of Restricted Data documents charged out to the Consultant. This list was balanced against the physical inventory and all documents were found to be in order".

[redacted] furnished the interviewing Agent with a copy of the above mentioned security inspection survey report which is being furnished the Albany Office as an enclosure with this report.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

For the information of the Dallas and Savannah Offices, the Bureau has received information through DAVID GREENGLASS, confessed Soviet agent, and through an informant of unknown reliability to the effect that in 1949 or late in 1948 ROSENBERG had secured the mathematics of the NEPA Project. As a result considerable investigation is being conducted to determine the possible source and the exact nature of the information. The Bureau has requested that a check be made of the possibility that such data may have been secured through BETHE by either ALFRED SARANT or [redacted] both of whom were acquainted with BETHE at Cornell University, and are suspected of being members of the ROSENBERG espionage network.

Investigation should be given prompt attention, and all reports should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

LEADS:

THE DALLAS DIVISION

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Will make an appropriate check at the Southern Air Procurement District Office, Fort Worth, Texas, to determine BETHE's maintenance of any charge-out records, document register, or his submittance of inventories. It should be noted that [redacted] as the [redacted] in the capacity of the Security Officer for the NEPA Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, exercised certain inspection responsibilities over the NEPA Project and that it has been reported that if any records in this respect were maintained by [redacted] the same would have been turned over to the Southern Air Procurement District Office, as the NEPA Project was under the jurisdiction of that office. Photostatic copies of any available inventories of classified NEPA documents in possession of BETHE should be made and furnished to the Bureau.

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b7C

Cin. #65-1839

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

✓ THE SAVANNAH DIVISION

AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

*Completed
Jan 30*

Will interview [redacted] at the Savannah River Operations Office, Augusta, Georgia, to determine BETHE's maintenance of any charge-out records, document registers or his submittance of inventories. Will determine from [redacted] if such records were ever in his possession and what disposition of such records were made by him at the time of the termination of his assignment with the NEPA Project. Will thereafter set out a lead similar to the above lead set out for Dallas if such records were turned over to an agency other than the Southern Procurement District Office.

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b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated at Knoxville, on 2-18-52.

SAC, Albany

April 23, 1952

RECORDED - 24 Director, FBI (65-60993)-26

EX-140

HANS ALBRECHT BETHKE
ESPIONAGE - R

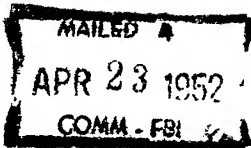
There is being transmitted herewith for your information a copy of a letter which the Bureau received from the Legat in Rio de Janeiro dated April 3, 1952. It will be noted that this letter sets forth the results of an interview had with [redacted] on April 2, 1952.

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It is requested that the substance of this interview be appropriately set forth in a future report in this case suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

EFF:GAS



MAY 2 1952

WAK
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APR

~~SECRET~~

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
April 3, 1952

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Director, FBI

Re: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-60393)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
Dear Sir:

Classified by 8-18400V
3040 PNT/1mmw
Declassify on: OADR 6/1/60
Pg 1-2 more removed
J. Rosenberg

ReBulet March 5, 1952.

[redacted] was interviewed on April 2, 1952. He is residing temporarily at the Hotel Miramar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At the end of May, 1952 his contract with the Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas expires and he will return to the United States. He plans to get married, honeymoon in Mexico, and then return to the States in time to start the school year, 1952-53, at California Technological Institute, Pasadena, California (S) (U)

During the interview, Dr. FEYNMAN advised that he is a friend of long standing of the subject. He has great respect for his ability, personality, character and patriotism. He still corresponds with the subject (S) (U)

[redacted] knew ALFRED SARANT and [redacted] at Cornell. [redacted] had been a student of [redacted] knew SARANT at his home as well, having visited him on several occasions, particularly when a girl folk-singer was also to be a guest. [redacted] said he has already given the name of this singer to other Bureau agents in previous interviews. At this time he could not recall her name. (S) (U)

[redacted] said that BETHE did his secret work (by which he meant special projects which he did on a consulting basis for the government) in a way that was common to men such as BETHE and [redacted] and other scientists who had for some time worked on such things as the atom bomb. That is, he would lock (S) (U)

RECORDED-137

INDEXED-137

~~SECRET~~

65-60393-26

APR 3 1952

EX-106

4/23/52

~~SECRET~~

himself into his room, take his secret work out of the safe, work on it, replace it, and then only, reopen his office to others. Had any unauthorized person asked him about his work [redacted] feels certain that BETHE would have advised the proper authorities (S) (U)

[redacted] believed that only BETHE knew the combination to his safe, and perhaps his [redacted]. He does not recall the name of the [redacted] who was there when SARANT was there but recalls her as a person who was not very intelligent. He does not think, however, that she would have knowingly given information to anyone, and is not sure that she did have access to the subject's safes, but felt that she probably did. He assumes that she took some dictation that was secret (S) (U)

If SARANT or [redacted] were to have had access to the safe or safes of BETHE it would have to have been "criminally," that is, without the subject's knowledge, was the opinion of [redacted]. They did not have access to the safes otherwise and BETHE would not have given them access. Socially BETHE did not have much to do with SARANT or [redacted]. As [redacted] put it, "they were younger than BETHE." (S) (U)

[redacted] made it clear that he did not suspect any persons as being able to have access to secret materials (and these would have been in the possession of BETHE because he was the only one at that Cornell Laboratory still doing consulting work) and it was quite clear that he had great respect and admiration for BETHE and would not suspect him of giving information of that sort. He voluntarily admitted that his lack of suspicion meant little, because, as he pointed out, he associated with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, both professionally and socially, for a long time at Los Alamos, and never noticed anything, and can recall nothing suspicious in retrospect. (S) (U)

[redacted] was very cooperative during the interview, and indicated he could be called upon for [redacted] of any sort in the future. As noted above, he will be at Cal Tech about September of 1952 (S) (U)

No further action is being taken at this office.

(SEE ADDENDUM)

MC:jar

~~SECRET~~

ADDENDUM: On April 4, 1952, [redacted] contacted this
office to give the name of BETHE's [redacted]
which he had recalled. Her name is [redacted]
[redacted]

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MC

mc

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60392)

DATE: 3/10/52

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1974)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

Re WFO letter dated 2/14/52.

It is noted that this letter contains identifying data on [redacted] and his [redacted] who reside at [redacted]

[redacted] was a telephone contact of the subject as reflected on page 47 of the report of SA [redacted] dated 12/12/51 at Albany.

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It has previously been reported that the office indices at Baltimore and WFO failed to reflect any previous data concerning [redacted]

In view of the information developed and reported by the Washington Field Office in letter of reference, no further investigation concerning [redacted] will be conducted by the Baltimore Office unless same is requested by the office of origin.

The Baltimore Office will maintain this file in the pending status to cover the lead at Hagerstown, Maryland set out in report of SA [redacted] dated 2/18/52 at Knoxville.

FXJ:je
cc: Albany (100-12000)INDEXED - III
RECORDED - III65-60393-27
65-60392-10
MAR 12 1952717
59 MAR 15 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONDECLASSIFIED BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW
ON 09-29-2006FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 3/27/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/17,18/52	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] Jm, Vcm
TITLE HANS ALBRECHT BETHE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

4/14/52
McDermott
AEC

Officials of Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Maryland, advised that inventory of classified documents which were in possession of subject, NEPA Consultant, are presently maintained c/o [redacted] General Electric Corporation, A.N.P., Oakridge, Tennessee.

AGENCY 100-0111
REQ. REC'D 4-23-52
REP'T FORW. 5-8-52
ATTN: [redacted]

- RUC -

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DETAILS: AT HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

AGENCY 100-051
REQ. REC'D 11-5-53
REP'T FORW. 12-8-53
BY JFC 12/1/53

[redacted] and [redacted] respectively, of Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Maryland, in a joint interview advised that the inventory classified documents which were in the possession of Dr. HANS ALBRECHT BETHE, Consultant, are presently maintained in the office of [redacted], an NEPA security representative, General Electric Corporation A.N.P. Project, Oakridge, Tennessee. [redacted] for Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corporation, N.E.P.A. Project, stated that [redacted] above, was formerly connected with the Fairchild Company, NEPA Project, as security representative.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S.S. Alden SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE 65-60393-28 65-60392-11 MAR 31 1952 EX-17
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (65-60393) 2 - Albany (100-12000) 2 - Knoxville (65-519) 1 - New York (Info.) (65-15836) 2 - Baltimore (65-1974)	

PROPERTY OF FBI: This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

BA 65-1974

A review of Dr. BETHE's personal file failed to reflect any inventory or classified documents which had been in his possession during the time he was retained as an NEPA Consultant.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 65-1974

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

The Knoxville Division

AT OAKRIDGE, TENNESSEE

Will recontact [redacted]
[redacted] General Electric Co., A.N.P. [redacted]
[redacted] for Fairchild Engine and Aircraft
Corp., NEPA Project to ascertain information as to BETHE'S
maintenance of any inventory classified documents that are
in the possession of the NEPA Office at Oakridge, Tenn.

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Photostatic copies of any available inventories
or classified documents in the possession of BETHE should
be made and furnished to the Bureau.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/18/52 at
Knoxville, Tenn.

Baltimore letter to Director dated 3/10/52.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~65-60392~~)
 FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-1974)
 SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3/27/52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 09-29-2006 BY 60322/UC/LP/DCG/RW

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 3/27/52, at Baltimore,
 enclosed herewith, which sets out a lead for Knoxville to
 reinterview [redacted] General
 Electric Corporation, A.N.P. Project.

A previous interview with [redacted] is set out in
 the report of SA [redacted] Knoxville, 2/18/52.

It is noted, however, that [redacted]
 mentioned in rerep, stated that on 3/18/52 he had been in
 telephonic contact with [redacted] on that date.
 The latter had advised him, [redacted] that the inventory
 of documents which had been in the possession of subject
 is presently located in [redacted] office.

WGO:mhp

Encl.

cc Albany (100-12000) (Encl. Rep SA [redacted] 3/27/52)
 Knoxville (65-519) (Encl. Rep SA [redacted] 3/27/52)
 New York (65-15836) (Encl. Rep SA [redacted] 3/27/52)

RECORDED - 40

EX-120

MAR 31 1952

65-60393-28

64 APR 18 1952

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FOIPA# 1035342

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60392) *4/24/52*
FROM : SAC, Knoxville (65-519)
SUBJECT: HANS ALBRECHT BETHE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: April 21, 1952

RE: Baltimore letter to Director 3-27-52.
Report SA [redacted] 3-27-52, Baltimore.
Report SA [redacted] 2-18-52.

[redacted] General Electric Corporation, A.N.P. Project, upon re-interview, reiterated that other than the NEPA Individual Document Record previously furnished by [redacted] his office file contains only correspondence from BETHE's office requesting the return of certain documents which are reflected upon the above NEPA Individual Document Record. [redacted] further stated that this record is the only record or inventory retained at the present A.N.P. Project, formerly the NEPA Project, which would indicate what documents BETHE had in his possession at any given time.

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Since no additional information was obtained other than that set out in referenced Knoxville report, no additional report will be submitted UCAB. RUC.

RBB:mm1.

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105-60393-29
APR 22 1952

cc - Albany (100-12000)
New York (65-15836) (Info.)

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69 APR 28 1952 *103*

